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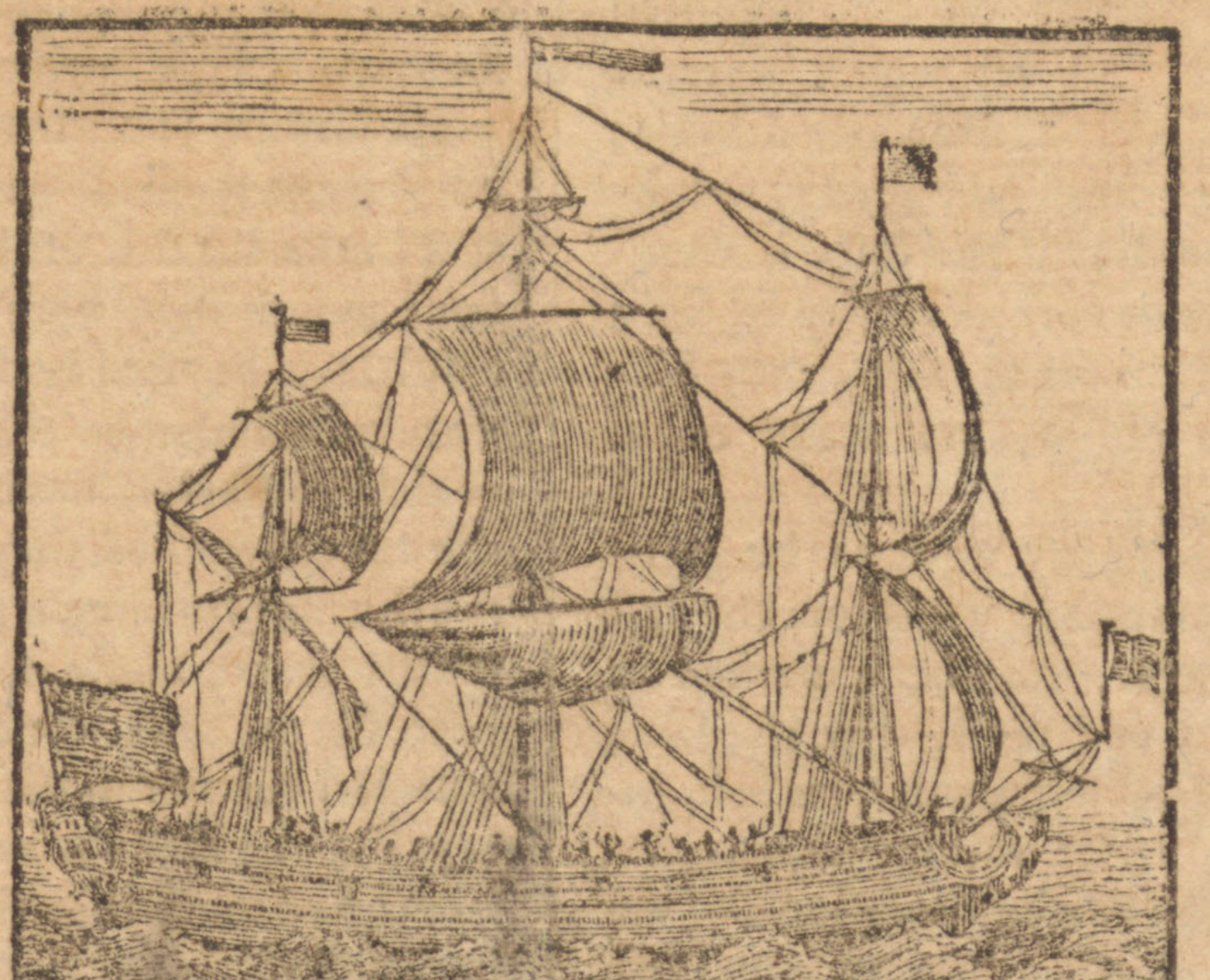
DUNLAP's

Pennſylvania Packet,

OR, THE

GENERAL ADVERTISER.



MONDAY, NOVEMBER 1ſt, 1773.

An ACCOUNT *of the* VOYAGES *undertaken by the order of his preſent Majeſty, for making diſcoveries in the Southern Hemiſphere, and ſucceſſively performed by Commodore* BYRON, *Capt.* WALLIS, *Capt.* CARTERET, *and Capt.* COOK, *in the* Dolphin, *the* Swallow, *and the* Endeavour: *Drawn up from the journals which were kept by the ſeveral commanders, and from the papers of* JOSEPH BANKS, Eſq. *By* JOHN HAWKESWORTH, LL. D. In three volumes 4to. Illuſtrated with cuts, charts, maps, &c.

IN the general introduction to this work the reader is informed, that his Majeſty, ſoon after his acceſſion to the Crown, formed a deſign of ſending out veſſels for making diſcoveries of countries unknown; and in the year 1764, the kingdom being then in a ſtate of profound peace, he proceeded to put it into execution. The Dolphin and Tamar were diſpatched under the command of Commodore Byron. The Dolphin was a man of war of the ſixth rate, mounting 24 guns; her complement was 150 men, with three Lieutenants and 37 petty officers.

The Tamar was a ſloop, mounting 16 guns; her complement was 90 men, with three Lieutenants and 22 petty officers, and the command of her was given to Capt. Mouat.

Commodore Byron retured in the month of May 1766, and in Auguſt following, the Dolphin was again ſent out, under the command of Capt. Wallis, with the Swallow, commanded by Capt. Carteret, in proſecution of the ſame general deſign of making diſcoveries in the Southern Hemiſphere. The equipment of the Dolphin was the ſame as before. The Swallow was a ſloop, mounting 14 guns; her complement was 90 men, with one Lieutenant and 22 petty officers. Theſe veſſels proceeded together till they came within ſight of the South Sea, at the weſtern entrance of the Streight of Magellan, and from thence returned by different routs to England.

The Endeavour ſailed on her voyage from Plymouth on the 26th of Auguſt 1768; her complement of officers and men was Lieutenant Cook the commander, with two Lieutenants under him, a maſter and boatſwain, with each two mates, a ſurgeon and carpenter, with each one mate, a gunner, a cook, a clerk, and ſteward, two quarter maſters, an armourer, a ſail-maker, three midſhipmen, 41 able ſeamen, twelve marines, and nine ſervants, in all 84 perſons, beſides the commander. She was victualled for 18 months, and took on board ten carriage and twelve ſwivel guns, with good ſtore of ammunition and other neceſſaries. What was effected by theſe veſſels in their ſeveral voyages appears in the courſe of this work.

The following extract deſcribing the inhabitants of *Patagonia*, is ſelected from the Honourable Commodore Byron's voyage, on board his Majeſty's ſhip the Dolphin.

AT break of day, on the 20th of December, 1764, we were off Cape Fair-weather, which bore about weſt at the diſtance of four leagues, and we had here but thirteen fathom water, ſo that it appears neceſſary to give that Cape a good birth. From this place I ran cloſe in ſhore to Cape Virgin Mary, but I found the coaſt to lie S.S.E. very different from Sir John Narborough's deſcription, and a long ſpit of ſand running to the ſouthward of the Cape for above a league: in the evening I worked up cloſe to this ſpit of ſand, having ſeen many Guanicoes feeding in the vallies as we went along, and a great ſmoke all the afternoon, about four or five leagues up the Streight, upon the north ſhore. At this place I came to an anchor in fifteen fathom water, but the Tamar was ſo far to leeward, that ſhe could not fetch the anchoring ground, and therefore kept under way all night.

The next morning, at day-break, I got under ſail, and ſeeing the ſame ſmoke that I had obſerved the day before, I ſtood in for it, and anchored about two miles from the ſhore. This is the place where the crew of the Wager, as they were paſſing the Streight in their boat, after the loſs of the veſſel, ſaw a number of horſemen, who waved what appeared to be white handkerchiefs, inviting them to come on ſhore, which they were very deſirous to have done, but it blew ſo hard that they were obliged to ſtand out to ſea. Bulkeley, the Gunner of the Wager, who has publiſhed ſome account of her voyage, ſays, that they were in doubt whether theſe people were Europeans who had been ſhipwrecked upon the coaſt, or native inhabitants of the country about the river Gallagoes. Juſt as we came to an anchor, I ſaw with my glaſs exactly what was ſeen by the people in the Wager, a number of horſemen riding backward and forward, directly abreaſt of the ſhip, and waving ſomewhat white, as an invitation to us to come on ſhore. As I was very deſirous to know what theſe people were, I ordered out my twelve oar'd boat, and went towards the beach, with Mr. Marſhall, my ſecond Lieutenant, and a party of men, very well armed; Mr. Cumming, my firſt Lieutenant, following in the ſix oared cutter. When we came within a little diſtance of the ſhore, we ſaw, as near as I can gueſs, about five hundred people, ſome on foot, but the greater part on horſeback: they drew up upon a ſtoney ſpit, which ran a good way into the ſea, and upon which it was very bad landing, for the water was ſhallow, and the ſtones very large. The people on ſhore kept waving and hallooing, which, as we underſtood, were invitations to land; I could not perceive that they had any weapons among them, however I made ſigns that they ſhould retire to a little diſtance, with which they immediately complied: they continued to ſhout with great vociferation, and in a ſhort time we landed, tho' not without great difficulty, moſt of the boat's crew being up to the middle in water. I drew up my people upon the beach, with my officers at their head, and gave orders that none of them ſhould move from that ſtation, till I ſhould either call or beckon to them. I then went forward alone, towards the Indians, but perceiving that they retired as I advanced, I made ſigns that one of them ſhould come near: as it happened, my ſignals were underſtood, and one of them, who afterwards appeared to be a Chief, came towards me: he was of a gigantic ſtature, and ſeemed to realize the tales of monſters in a human ſhape: he had the ſkin of ſome wild beaſt thrown over his ſhoulders, as a Scotch Highlander wears his plaid, and was painted ſo as to make the moſt hideous appearance I ever beheld: round one eye was a large circle of white, a circle of black ſurrounded the other, and the reſt of his face was ſtreaked with paint of different colours; I did not meaſure him, but if I may judge of his height by the proportion of his ſtature to my own, it could not be much leſs than ſeven feet. When this frightful Coloſſus came up, we muttered ſomewhat to each other as a ſalutation, and I then walked with him towards his companions, to whom, as I advanced, I made ſigns that they ſhould ſit down, and they all readily complied: there were among them many women, who ſeemed to be proportionably large; and few of the men were leſs than the Chief who had come forward to meet me. I had heard their voices very loud at a diſtance, and when I came near, I perceived a good number of very old men, who were chanting ſome unintelligible words in the moſt doleful cadence I ever heard, with an air of ſerious ſolemnity, which inclined me to think that it was a religious ceremony: they were all painted and cloathed nearly in the ſame manner; the circles round the two eyes were in no inſtance of one colour, but they were not univerſally black and white, ſome being white and red, and ſome red and black; their teeth were as white as ivory, remarkably even and well ſet; but except the ſkins, which they wore with the hair inwards, moſt of them were naked, a few only having upon their legs a kind of boot, with a ſhort pointed ſtick faſtened to each heel, which ſerved as a ſpur. Having looked round upon theſe enormous goblins with no ſmall aſtoniſhment, and with ſome difficulty made thoſe that were ſtill galloping up ſit down with the reſt, I took out a quantity of yellow and white beads, which I diſtributed among them, and which they received with very ſtrong expreſſions of pleaſure: I then took out a whole piece of green ſilk ribband, and giving the end of it into the hands of one of them, I made the perſon that ſat next take hold of it, and ſo on as far as it would reach: all this while they ſat very quietly, nor did any of thoſe that held the ribband attempt to pull it from the reſt, though I perceived that they were ſtill more delighted with it, than with the beads. While the ribband was thus extended, I took out a pair of ſciſſars, and cut it between each two of the Indians that held it, ſo that I left about a yard in the poſſeſſion of every one, which I afterwards tied about their heads, where they ſuffered it to remain without ſo much as touching it while I was with them. Their peaceable and orderly behaviour on this occaſion certainly did them honour, eſpecially as my preſents could not extend to the whole company: neither impatience to ſhare the new finery, nor curioſity to gain a nearer view of me and what I was doing, brought any one of them from the ſtation that I had allotted him. It would be very natural for thoſe who have read Gay's fables, if they form an idea of an Indian almoſt naked, returning to his fellows in the woods adorned with European trinkets, to think of the monkey that had ſeen the world; yet before we deſpiſe their fondneſs for glaſs, beads, ribbands, and other things, which among us are held in no eſtimation, we ſhould conſider that, in themſelves, the ornaments of ſavage and civil life are equal, and that thoſe who live nearly in a ſtate of nature, have nothing that reſembles glaſs, ſo much as glaſs reſembles a diamond; the value which we ſet upon a diamond, therefore, is more capricious than the value which they ſet upon glaſs. The love of ornament ſeems to be a univerſal principle in human nature, and the ſplendid tranſparency of glaſs, and the regular figure of a bead, are among the qualities that by the conſtitution of our nature excite pleaſing ideas; and although in one of theſe qualities the diamond excels glaſs, its value is much more than in proportion to the difference: the pleaſure which it gives among us is, principally, by conferring diſtinction, and gratifying vanity, which is independent of natural taſte, that is gratified by certain hues and figures, to which for that reaſon we give the name of beauty: it muſt be remembered alſo, that an Indian is more diſtinguiſhed by a glaſs button or a bead, than any individual among us by a diamond, though perhaps the ſame ſacrifice is not made to his vanity, as the poſſeſſion of his finery is rather a teſtimony of his good fortune, than of his influence or power in conſequence of his having what, as the common medium of all earthly poſſeſſions, is ſuppoſed to confer virtual ſuperiority, and intrinſic advantage. The people, however, whom I had now adorned, were not wholly ſtrangers to European commodities, for upon a cloſer attention, I perceived among them one woman who had bracelets either of braſs, or very pale gold, upon her arms, and ſome beads of blue glaſs, ſtrung upon two long queues of hair, which being parted at the top, hung down over each ſhoulder before her: ſhe was of a moſt enormous ſize, and her face was, if poſſible, more frightfully painted than the reſt. I had a great deſire to learn where ſhe got her beads and bracelets, and enquired by all the ſigns I could deviſe, but found it impoſſible to make myſelf underſtood. One of the men ſhewed me the bowl of a tobacco pipe, which was made of a red earth, but I ſoon found that they had no tobacco among them; and this perſon made me underſtand that he wanted ſome: upon this I beckoned to my people, who remained upon the beach, drawn up as I had left them, and three or four of them ran forward, imagining that I wanted them. The Indians, who, as I had obſerved, kept their eyes almoſt continually upon them, no ſooner ſaw ſome of them advance, than they all roſe up with a great clamour, and were leaving the place, as I ſuppoſed to get their arms, which were probably left at a little diſtance: to prevent miſchief, therefore, and put an end to the alarm, which had thus accidentally been ſpread among them, I ran to meet the people who were, in conſequence of my ſignal, coming from the beach, and as ſoon as I was within hearing I hallooed to them, and told them that I would have only one come up with all the tobacco that he could collect from the reſt. As ſoon as the Indians ſaw this, they recovered from their ſurprize, and every one returned to his ſtation, except a very old man, who came up to me, and ſung a long ſong, which I much regretted my not being able to underſtand: before the ſong was well finiſhed, Mr. Cumming came up with the tobacco, and I could not but ſmile at the aſtoniſhment which I ſaw expreſſed in his countenance, upon perceiving himſelf, though ſix feet two inches high, become at once a pigmy among giants; for theſe people may indeed more properly be called giants than tall men: of the few among us who are full ſix feet high, ſcarcely any are broad and muſcular in proportion to their ſtature, but look rather like men of the common bulk, run up accidentally to an unuſual height; and a man who ſhould meaſure only ſix feet two inches, and equally exceed a ſtout well ſet man of the common ſtature in breadth and muſcle, would ſtrike us rather as being of a gigantic race, than as an individual accidentally anomalous; our ſenſations therefore, upon ſeeing five hundred people, the ſhorteſt of whom were at leaſt four inches taller, and bulky in proportion, may be eaſily imagined. After I had preſented the tobacco, four or five of the chief men came up to me, and, as I underſtood by the ſigns they made, wanted me to mount one of the horſes, and go with them to their habitations, but as it would upon every account have been imprudent to comply, I made ſigns in return that I muſt go back to the ſhip; at this they expreſſed great concern, and ſat down in their ſtations again. During our pantomimical conference, an old man often laid his head down upon the ſtones, and ſhutting his eyes for about half a minute, afterwards pointed firſt to his mouth, and then to the hills, meaning as I imagined, that if I would ſtay with them till the morning, they would furniſh me with ſome proviſions, but this offer I was obliged to decline. When I left them, not one of them offered to follow us, but as long as I could ſee them, continued to ſit quietly in their places. I obſerved that they had with them a great number of dogs, with which I ſuppoſe they chaſe the wild animals which ſerve them for food. The horſes were not large, nor in good caſe, yet they appeared to be nimble, and well broken. The bridle was a leathern thong, with a ſmall piece of wood that ſerved for a bit, and the ſaddles reſembled the pads that are in uſe among the country people in England. The women rode aſtride, and both men and women without ſtirrups; yet they gallopped fearleſsly over the ſpit upon which we landed, the ſtones of which were large, looſe and ſlippery.

BY Virtue of a Writ, to me directed, will be ſold, on THURSDAY the 11th day of November inſtant, at five o'clock in the evening, at the London Coffee-Houſe, a certain meſſuage or tenement, and lot or piece of ground thereunto belonging, ſituate on the weſt ſide of Front-ſtreet continued ſouthward beyond the city of Philadelphia, containing in breadth 20 feet and in length or depth 60 feet, bounded by Front-ſtreet aforeſaid, and by ground of Edward Shippen, Eſq; and others; late the eſtate of Ann Reardon, Elizabeth Allen, and Andrew Fitzſimmons; ſeized and taken in execution by Judah Foulke, Eſq; late High-Sheriff.

WILLIAM DEWEES, SHERIFF.

JAMES CUNNING,

At the ſign of the Spinning Wheel, in Market-ſtreet, within one door of Third-ſtreet, and oppoſite the Meal Market, has juſt ſupplied himſelf with a freſh aſſortment of

DRY GOODS,

Which he is determined to ſell by wholeſale or retail, on the loweſt terms.

AS ſaid Goods are laid in on the very beſt terms, none excepted, he hopes to have it in his power to ſell to ſuch as pleaſe to make tryal, on terms that will be agreeable to them. Among ſaid Goods are a general aſſortment of BROAD-CLOTHS, viz. ſuperfines at 30*ſ.* per yard, and others in proportion down to 5*ſ.* IRISH LINENS, from 7*ſ.* to 15*d.* per yard.

N. B. He moſt gratefully acknowledges the many favours he has received from the public, and hopes for a continuance of them, as he will ever make it his conſtant ſtudy to merit their eſteem.

FOR THE

SCURVY AND RHEUMATISM.

DOCTOR EUSTACE's ANTI-SCORBUTIC DROPS, the only ſhort and infallible cure for thoſe reigning diſorders the Scurvy and Rheumatiſm, though arrived to the higheſt degree of inveteracy, and of many years ſtanding, and that without any ſenſible evacuation, or the leaſt purging, which by an unaccountable miſtake, is generally adviſed in ſcorbutic caſes, though moſtly found rather to increaſe and confirm the ſcurvy than cure it. Theſe juſtly eſteemed Chimical drops, without any trouble or confinement, do immediately ſtrike at the true cauſes of the Scurvy and Rheumatiſm and their effects; they quickly alter the morbid ſtate of the juices, purify the blood, ſweeten the fluids, and cleanſe them from impurities; they effectually remove languid heavineſs of the whole body, wandering pains, weakneſs of the back, and all the vaſt variety of ſymptoms with which the Scurvy and Rheumatiſm are attended; they alſo act as a cordial reſtorative to broken and emaciated conſtitutions, by ſtrengthening the ſtomach, creating an appetite, promoting digeſtion, and ſhortly reſtoring the deſponding patient to a ſtate of vigour and activity.

N. B. Any perſon afflicted with ſcorbutic ulcers, or violent rheumatic pains, may (by applying to the DOCTOR, at his ſhop ſix doors above Market-ſtreet in Front-ſtreet) meet with ample ſatisfaction and immediate relief. Letters Poſt-paid, duly anſwered.

AMERICAN MAGAZINE.

THOSE gentlemen and ladies, who incline to encourage the publication of the ROYAL AMERICAN MAGAZINE, are hereby informed, that the ſubſcription papers will be returned to the intended publiſher in a few days, in order that he may aſcertain the number ſubſcribed for. SUBSCRIPTIONS are taken in by the printer hereof.

N. B. The introduction to the Royal American Magazine (or number I. to be ornamented with two elegant copper-plate prints) will be publiſhed on the firſt day of January next.

AN AUCTION OF BOOKS, will be held next door to the Ship and Pilot Boat, near South-ſtreet, below Mr. John Hart's, by the ſubſcriber, who intends to begin the ſale of a large and neat aſſortment of NEW and OLD BOOKS, on the third Monday of this inſtant. NEW BOOKS to be put up at half price, and OLD BOOKS at what the company pleaſes.

A Vendue of Merchandize, Houſhold Furniture, and Wearing Apparel, will be held once or twice a week at ſaid auction room: Good ſecurity will be given to thoſe that ſend quantities of goods, if required.

BOOKS, &c. will be received at Mr. NICHOLAS BROOKS's near the Coffee-Houſe, and at the ſubſcriber's near South-ſtreet wharf, who preſents his compliments to thoſe Ladies and Gentlemen who have books, &c. to diſpoſe of, and ſolicits their cuſtom. All poſſible care will be taken to pleaſe both buyer and ſeller, by

ALEXANDER POWER.

N. B. The firſt evening of Auction will be ſold, a gold watch, a few ſilver watches and ſome jewellery.

TO-MORROW,

AT ONE O'CLOCK, AT

JOHN HART's

VENDUE-STORE,

At the corner of SOUTH and FRONT-STREETS,

Will begin the SALE of a large and neat aſſortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

HOUSHOLD FURNITURE,

WEARING APPAREL, &c.

For the PENNSYLVANIA PACKET.

TO THE FREEMEN OF AMERICA.

My DEAR COUNTRYMEN,

Leges non annorum numerus, nec conditorum dignitus, ſed ſola æquitas commendat; atque ideo ſi iniquæ cognoſcuntur, merito damnantur.

TERTUL.

THE art uſed by the Miniſterial advocates to perſuade you, that the duty impoſed by Act of Parliament, on tea imported here, will be paid in London, contrary to the expreſs deſign and meaning of that act; and that the duty thus paid, can prove in no ſhape detrimental to your rights, is the occaſion of this addreſs to you.

Every American believes, that Parliament have no right to tax America; and of courſe, that they cannot, *of right*, impoſe any duty on any article of her trade, *to be paid on its arrival here!* But *ſome* have doubted, whether the payment of the American duty in London, before the tea is ſhipped, *although the ſame duty muſt be charged on the tea, and be afterwards collected from the Americans*, can be conſidered as a Parliamentary tax on America.

It cannot be denied, that Great-Britain has a right to tax at any rates ſhe thinks proper, her exports to every clime which is bleſſed with a free trade, and which is not forced to obey her naval mandates; ſuch taxes would notwithſtanding be impolitic and uſeleſs. But to admit that ſhe can of right oblige the Americans, whoſe importation of many articles of life is confined to her alone, to pay any duties ſhe may impoſe on ſuch neceſſaries, is to give her a right to ſtrip you of every thing you poſſeſs.

At this rate, Great-Britain need be at no loſs to raiſe on you, all that her luxury and corruption can dictate—ſhe may lay a tax on ſuch articles as your climate and infant ſituation have made neceſſary to you, and which ſhe can prevent your purchaſing at a foreign market; and her American revenue ſcheme will be compleated. For the ſale in America being ſecured, the tax is alſo ſecured: And unleſs you have reſolution to diſdain the purchaſe of whatever may be thus burthened, let its importance to you be what it may, you will ſoon be reduced to a ſituation more miſerable than that of the Athenians under their thirty tyrants.

To this it may be ſaid, "that Great-Britain has many years, exerciſed this claim by the duties for ſhe has impoſed on cambricks, lawns, lead, woolcards, &c. &c. and that it is now too late to object to the payment of ſuch duties, the precedent being already eſtabliſhed."

When many of thoſe duties were laid, America conſidered them as regulations of trade, ſome how or other beneficial to the parent ſtate, and in no high degree injurious to herſelf.—As *ſuch* ſhe ſubmitted to them, without conſidering the dangerous precedent they were deſigned to eſtabliſh. In the ſame light ſhe conſidered the act of 4 Geo. 3, impoſing duties on wine, &c. and might have admitted this act as conſtitutional and neceſſary, had not the memorable Stamp Act, of 1765, brought on the day of political knowledge in America.

Whatever taxes may have been impoſed on America, while ſhe lay dozing in the lap of maternal ſecurity, they cannot now be brought in proof of Parliament's right to tax you. If they were unconſtitutional in the beginning, which they undoubtedly were, they are unconſtitutional at this day, and as ſuch ought to be ſtrenuouſly oppoſed—and, if through ignorance or inattention, you have paid ſuch unjuſt impoſitions, it cannot, from thence be inferred, that you ought to pay them forever; and patiently ſubmit to every burthen which Parliament in future may think proper to lay upon you.

You were at firſt told, that tea was to be ſent to America, and the duty paid on its arrival there as the act directs; and ſo evident were the footſteps of ſlavery in the ſcheme thus propoſed by the Miniſtry, that you generally and without heſitation determined to give to it a prudent oppoſition. But this determination to ſecure the rights of your country, was ſcarce formed, when a new tale was calculated to deſtroy the unanimity of your Councils.

The hungry vultures who watch for your political exit; who anxiouſly wiſh to toll the knell of departing liberty in America, have ſent forth their emiſſaries to lead you to deſtruction. Theſe wretches will endeavour to perſuade you that if the duty of 3*d.* ſterling be paid in London, it cannot operate as a tax on America; although you ſhould conſent to purchaſe the obnoxious article in its Parliament livery; as if it made any difference to you on which ſide of the atlantic the duty is paid, if you finally muſt bear the burthen.

But, ſay theſe proſtitutes to Miniſterial villainy, "The India Company will pay the duty in England", and will not charge it on the arrival and ſale of their tea in America; being determined to grant to the Americans every poſſible advantage.

Can it be imagined that the act will be thus violated in London? or that the India Company will engage to ſell their tea at a certain loſs? which muſt be the caſe if there is any credit due to that extraordinary declaration.

It is not however improbable, *that at their firſt ſales, if Americans can admit the horrid eſtabliſhment, they may be content with a ſmall profit*, in order to lull you to an inſidious ſlumber; and when they have once gained a peaceable footing, you will, in vain, exert yourſelves againſt any advance they may in future determine to lay on their merchandize. Beſides as they have an excluſive right of importing tea from India, every purchaſer muſt be at their mercy; and all the ſecurity you have for a completion of their engagement not to impoſe on you, is the word of the honourable Commiſſioners, whoſe tenures will in all probability prove of ſhort continuance.

The India Company would not undertake to pay the duty in England or America—incur the charges of ſhipping—pay enormous fees to Commiſſioners, &c. &c. unleſs they were well aſſured, *that the Americans would in the end reimburſe them for every expence their unreaſonable project ſhould bring along with it.*

The Miniſterial manœuvre of ſending tea to America, you are told, was deſigned to aſſiſt the India Company in the ſale of their tea, an immenſe quantity of which they have on hand; and to enable them to pay their debts.

If this was the caſe, and fair play was meant to America, why was not the act of parliament impoſing the duty of 3*d.* ſterling on tea, imported into America, repealed? an act which was the principal cauſe of the India Company's diſtreſs; and which will prevent an effectual remedy, ſo long as it continues in force—For if the duty is continued, and America is not forced to pay it, it is evident that the India Company, whom the Miniſtry are ſo deſirous to oblige, are made dupes to a pretended favour.

The truth is, that Company were to be gratified at the expence of America, who from the firſt dawning of this manœuvre, has been marked as the beaſt of burthen. But I truſt, that the ſame public ſpirit, and virtuous ſelf denial, which influenced your conduct under former impoſitions, will manifeſt itſelf on the preſent occaſion—That you will not ſuffer the glorious title of American to be ſullied, by a ſervile obedience to an act of parliament, which, executed as it may be, by the payment of a duty here or in Britain, will, in either caſe, eſtabliſh, irrevocably eſtabliſh, the dangerous claim of parliament to tax you without mercy.

All Europe, nay the whole world, are now attentive to your cauſe, and have, with wonder, ſeen and heard of the decent, manly and determined conduct of the Freemen of America, in a ſituation the moſt delicate and intereſting; and they ſtill expect at your hands a manifeſtation of the like glorious behaviour on the preſent alarming occaſion. The payment of the duty in London, will not make it leſs a tax on you, than if it were paid here; and of courſe, not leſs an object of your deteſtation and oppoſition. Americans muſt refuſe to purchaſe the noxious weed; and ſuch refuſal will make it infamous and dangerous for any man, or any ſet of men, to aid or abet its introduction and ſale. This is the meaſure Americans ought to purſue—this the only means to ſave your country from deſtruction.

MUCIUS.

LONDON, *Aug.* 17.

WE are well informed that very bad news has been received at the Hague, relating to the Ruſſian army, which it is aſſerted, has abandoned its poſt, and is flying before the Ottoman forces.

The three Spaniſh Jeſuits, who were detained in the priſon of the Archbiſhoprick of Bologna, have received ſentence of baniſhment from that place: The firſt for having ſpoken with freedom in the affair of Palafox; the ſecond for a tranſlation he made of a book called, *Irrifleſſioni; les in conſequences*; and the third for having written a letter to ſome young Jeſuits, diſſuading them from quitting their religious habit without ſeeing the Pope's own writing for it.

A gentleman returned from the iſland of St. John's in the Gulph of St. Lawrence, aſſures us, that the ſettlers turn themſelves to the farming buſineſs, and that the ſoil is rich, and produces excellent crops of the fineſt wheat in America.

The Emperor of Morocco demanded of our court the aſſiſtance of ſeveral engineers and warlike ſtores for his intended new works, which has been refuſed. Should a war take place between us and Spain, it is very likely the ſupply of proviſions to Gibralter will be ſtopt, which will be of very fatal conſequence to us.

We are informed that the yearly balance of trade with the kingdom of Portugal is computed to have leſſened near 300,000l. within the laſt twelve years.

Moore's Balance Pall Windlaſs was proved before the firſt Lord of the Admiralty, and four of the Commiſſioners of his Majeſty's Navy in Deptford Yard laſt Wedneſday. The trial was made againſt the common windlaſs, over which Moore's had ſo greatly the advantage, that it was reſolved to introdnce his windlaſſes immediately into his Majeſty's ſervice.

A correſpondent from Peterſburgh informs us, that many people there are of opinion that the Empreſs of Ruſſia will find out, when it is too late, how much ſhe has been the dupe of the King of Pruſſia, and that if this ambitious Monarch lives only ten years more, no ſmall part of her dominions may undergo the ſame fate as the provinces of Poland.

Notwithſtanding all that has been ſaid on the ſubject, it is certain, that Prince Mazarino was coming over here in his former capacity this ſummer, but the critical ſtate Spain is in, with regard to its colonies, render it neceſſary for him to ſtay where he is; for it ſeems the King has more confidence in the abilities of this able ſtateſman, than in all the reſt of his courtiers put together.

It was on Sunday whiſpered at St. James's that the King of Pruſſia had entered Poland with an army of thirty thouſand men; and that his troops had abſolutely taken poſſeſſion of the town of Dantzick.

Private letters from Genoa mention, that the contract for building ſhips of war for the French ſervice being expired, the Republic had declined renewing the ſame, from the apprehenſion of incurring the diſpleaſure of another Court, whoſe Miniſter had made repreſentations againſt that proceeding.

We hear a large ſaving is propoſed to be made in the future conſtruction of ſhips of war, by laying aſide the expenſive practice of ornamenting the ſterns and quarters with gilt and carved work, which in each ſhip of the line, we are told, amounts to upwards of one thouſand pounds ſterling.

It is ſaid that an additional duty will be laid next ſeſſion of Parliament upon all corn exported to all foreign parts, excepting for the uſe of his Majeſty's garriſons abroad.

The Biſhops of the Holy See have received orders to ſeize upon the effects of all the Jeſuits in the Eccleſiaſtical ſtate, in the name of the Papal Chamber.

Aug. 21. The conduct of the Boſtonians, in their diſpute with Governor Hutchinſon has given great offence at St. James's, and has occaſioned ſome very rigid orders to be diſpatched from thence.

America ſhews ſigns of a firm reſiſtance to arbitrary government, and unconſtitutional innovation: A conduct like this of the preſent Americans would have done honour to the moſt virtuous Republic which ancient hiſtory records.

According to authentic letters received at Hamburgh, the Ruſſians gained a great advantage over the Turks the 6th of July; but on the 9th of the ſame month they were beaten in their turn, before Siliſtria. Several bodies of Turks, one of which was commanded by the Grand Vizir, at the head of the Janiſſaries, having ſurrounded the Ruſſians; the latter repulſed them four different times; but the Turks returning again to the charge, overturned the enemy and gained the victory. Nevertheleſs, by the wiſe conduct of General Weiſſman, who loſt his life in the engagement, the Ruſſians repaſſed the Danube without being purſued, which ſeems to denote that the loſs was very great on both ſides.

The King of Portugal has juſt iſſued an edict whereby all widows, turned of 50 years of age, are reſtrained from marrying again; becauſe (ſays this edict) experience proves, that women of that age commonly marry young men of no property, who diſſipate the fortunes which ſuch marriages put them in poſſeſſion of, to the prejudice of the children or other near relations of their wives.

Private advices from Warſaw mention, that a moſt dangerous conſpiracy has very lately been diſcovered; but, as the parties concerned were ſaid to be of the higheſt dignities in the ſtate, the mentioning of names (as the letters ſay) would be not only imprudent but dangerous, all foreign letters being inſpected.

Letters from Copenhagen inform us, that they have lately launched there a new man of war of ninety guns, called the Lion of the North, ſuppoſed to be the largeſt ever built in that kingdom.

This being the birth-day of his Royal Highneſs Prince William Henry, his Majeſty's third ſon, who entered into the 9th year of his age, the ſame was obſerved in the uſual manner at Kew.

It is ſaid that upwards of 30,000 ſoldiers have been inliſted in this kingdom for the Hon. Eaſt India company's ſervice, ſince the commencement of the laſt war; which is an extraordinary drain of laborious hands, and a real loſs to the nation, when it is conſidered that ſcarce one in four hundred ever returns home.

The proceſs againſt the Jeſuits at Rome goes on at length without intermiſſion. The Cardinal Legate went, according to the laſt letters, to the houſe of Jeſuits at Ferrara; and having aſſembled all the members, ſhewed to them the Pope's brief, which commiſſioned him to deal with them very cavalierly. He firſt viſited the college library, which he ſealed up; from thence he paſſed to each of the rooms, ſealing each; finally, to the church. Their archives, treaſures, effects, &c. were all ſealed in like manner, and every thing was tranſacted with the greateſt ſeverity. During the whole time the houſe was ſurrounded with troops, ſo that every thing was done under the point of the muſquet. From this houſe they proceeded to the Society's Colleges at Begnacavalla and Catignoble.

Queen Matilda's health is ſaid to be ſo very much on the decline, that nature refuſes the noriſhment it requres; and her phyſicians have given their opinions, that unleſs ſhe changes the climate before the winter ſets in, ſhe cannot recover; in conſequence of this, it is ſuppoſed, her Majeſty will be here by the beginning of September.

Extract of a letter from Barcelona, July 18.

"Our new mole is entirely finiſhed, and it is eſteemed the fineſt of any in the Mediterranean.

"Some days paſt we had an execution here on the Eſplanade, by the citadel, and the Prieſt aſking one of the malefactors, who was not of the Popiſh communion, what perſuaſion he died in, he replied, I *die in full perſuaſion that all mankind are knaves.* The Prieſt did not enquire any farther."

A new comedy called the modiſh wife, written by Mr Gentleman, is in rehearſal at the theatre in the hay-market.

We learn that a very important geographical diſcovery has lately been made with regard to the Eſkimaux, by the crew of a veſſel juſt arrived at Amſterdam from the coaſt of Hudſon's bay, which fell in with Capt. Phipps off Tera de Labradore, the ſkipper happened to be well acquainted with the Greenland tongue, and from his intercourſe with the Eſkimaux, has confirmed a ſuſpicion long ago entertained by Wormius and other learned men, viz. that the laſt mentioned natives and the inhabitants of Greenland are one and the ſame people.

In the Bruſſels Gazette, brought by yeſterday's Flanders mail, is the following article, dated from Paris, Auguſt 13. "They write from L'
"Orient that two ſhips are arrived there from
"Pondicherry, and that if credit may be given
"to the report of the Captains, the Marattes
"have beaten the Engliſh in Bengal, and killed
"about two thouſand of their beſt troops."

The Hague Gazette of Wedneſday laſt has the following paragraph: "According to a letter
"from Madrid of the 26th of July 1773, the
"news lately inſerted in our Gazette, concern-
"ing a general inſurrection in the kingdom of
"Chili, appears to be falſe and deſtitute of foun-
"dation; the moſt perfect tranquility reigning
"there, as well as in all the other Spaniſh poſſeſ-
"ſions in America."

By a gentleman arrived this week from Copenhagen we are credibly informed, that there are at preſent upwards of five hundred Britiſh manufacturers, of different kinds in the kingdom of Denmark, where great encouragement is alſo given to workmen in the linen, thread, and ſtocking manufactures, from Glaſgow, and other trading towns in Scotland.

Extract of a letter from Marſeilles, July 25.

"Letters from Gibralter, of the 7th bring advice, that the report was current, that Mullahdallah, Emperor of Morocco, had been dethroned and maſſacred by his army, and that they had placed his ſon on the throne in his ſtead.

"A great fleet is armed at Toulon."

Aug. 24. It is ſaid the Colony Agents have been given to underſtand, that if any further oppoſition is made to the meaſures of government, the ſeveral bounties paid for the encouragement of American produce, on their importation to Great-Britain, may probably be withdrawn. [*The Americans will not be like Eſau.*]

The following letter, written from an officer in the Ruſſian army, ſent to his friend at Vienna, dated July 14. gives the moſt intelligent account of the action before Sileſtria of any that has yet appeared:

"The united bodies of the Generals Weiſſman and Potemkin paſſed the Danube, below Brakilow, the 18th and 19th of June, and marched directly towards Lake Karaſor, where they found a detachment of Ottomans in a ſort of intrenchment. The Ruſſian cavalry having advanced forward, were attacked by the Ottoman horſe, and driven back on their foot, who, in their turn drove back the Ottoman horſe, during which time the Ottoman foot had left their intrenchments, and joined Seraſkier Numan Pacha. After this the whole of the Ruſſian army paſſed the river between the 20th and 24th without loſs.

"Generals Weiſſman and Potemkin were detached the next day, with 15,000 men, to inveſt Sileſtria, which was defended by three Pachas and 24,000 men, who on the 27th marched out of the poſts where they thought proper to make an aſſault. General Potemkin attacked, at break of day, an intrenchment of Turks, placed on a mountain that commanded the town, which the Turks defended with the greateſt bravery, killed vaſt numbers of Ruſſians, and leaving their intrenchments, purſued them to the bottom of the mountain; General Weiſſman, profiting from the imprudence of the conquerors, cauſed ſome Ruſſian regiments to march up the mountain, and take poſſeſſion of their lines, which obliged the Turks to march into the town.

"The 29th the whole Ruſſian army aſſembled before Sileſtria, Marſhall Romanzow made the neceſſary diſpoſitions for the aſſault, but could not execute it on account of the continued ſallies of the Turks. In the mean time the Marſhal having received advice that the Grand Vizir had detached 50,000 men to the aſſiſtance of the beſieged, and that himſelf intended to march to cut off the retreat of the Ruſſians, the Marſhal determined to raiſe the ſiege, and to cover his deſign, orders were given to keep up a briſk fire during the night of the 30th, when he began his retreat in good order.

"The firſt of July they arrived at a deſile, which they were neceſſiated to paſs, which was defended by 13,000 Turks. General Weiſſman immediately fell on the front of them, having firſt detached ſome regiments to flank the Turks. The Turks oppoſed them with the greateſt valour, and entirely ſurrounded the rear guard. It was at this inſtant General Weiſſman fell, when he was leading ſome of his broken troops to a freſh attack. Happy for the Ruſſians at this time their detached regiments flanked the Turks, who, thinking them more numerous than they were, left the defile, and the Ruſſians marched through it, and repaſſed the river the 2d, 3d, 4th, and 5th of July, and the 7th ſung Te Deum. The Ruſſians reckon their loſs at 10,000 men, but they ſay the Turks loſt at leaſt as many."

The ſpirit of oppoſition to government, which has ariſen in Ireland, is ſurpriſing. The patriots, tired of thoſe little factions, into which they uſed to be divided, are uniting into a formidable and firm body, for the buſineſs of the next ſeſſion of Parliament; ſo that the Lord Lieutenant expects very warm work.

The death of Mr. Wheatly, to whom the precious letters of Meſſieurs Hutchinſon and Oliver were addreſſed, hath providentially proved highly ſerviceable to Great Britain and her colonies. Had that gentleman not obliged us by his departure to the regions unknown, the infamous deſigns of a *treaſonable cabal*, might have been carried into execution; at leaſt, the Americans would not have been able ſo clearly to diſcriminate, between their ſecret and avowed enemies. It is now evident to demonſtration, that a fatal blow was aimed at the liberties of America; they were, in Mr. Hutchinſon's ſtile, to be "*Abridged*"

Extract of a letter from Toulon, Auguſt 1.

"At laſt an order is arrived to diſarm moſt of the armament, which was fitting out here, and raiſed ſo much ſpeculation throughout Europe. The Commiſſary of marine immediately gave the neceſſary directions, and all the large ſhips were diſarmed in a few days. However, there are ſtill remaining ſix frigates, and two ſloops of war, which have taken their full complement of men, and their proviſions on board, and are deſtined, it is ſaid, for the Archipelago."

It is aſſerted, that the Duke of Grafton has intimated of late an intention of reſigning his office of Lord Privy Seal.

A large account of arrears due in Holland laſt war for hay and ſtraw, is juſt arrived here, and likely to cauſe ſome diſturbance.

It is aſſerted, that the much talked of addition of 2,000,000l. to the appointment of a great perſonage, will be ſolicited early in the next ſeſſion of Parliament.

The indiſpoſition of the Grand Signior is of ſo dangerous a nature, as leaves very little hopes of his recovery.

Orders are given for ſhipping off a quantity of goods for America, to diſtribute among the Chiefs of the Indian Tribes in alliance with Great-Britain.

Monſ. Garnier is appointed Charge des Affairs at this court, in the abſence of the Count de Guignes. This is the gentleman who was ſaid in our laſt account from England, to be ordered to leave our court on occaſion of the late revolution in the Miniſtry in favour of the Duke de Choiſeul.

Letters from Pruſſia ſay, "The Court of Berlin ſeems impatient at the delay of negociations between the Miniſter from the Empreſs of Ruſſia, and the Magiſtrates of the city of Dantzick, in conſequence of which, the Ruſſian Miniſter has given the Dantzickers to underſtand, that if they do not relinquiſh their demands to the right of cuſtoms from the 9th of July, and acknowledge his

Pruſſian Majeſty's territorial right to the canal, the Ruſſian Miniſter will leave that city; the conſequence of which is expected to be, the Pruſſian army taking poſſeſſion of the whole territory of Dantzick."

It is computed that no leſs than one hundred and twenty conſiderable Merchants, Bankers, and Traders, have been abſolutly ruined ſince June, 1772, owing to ſpeculation, made bills, and every ſpecies of deceitful credit.

The formidable and ſucceſsful attack on the Moors does the Spaniards great honour, and is the certain means to protect their commerce.

The aſſociation of the landed gentlemen in Ireland, for encouraging agriculture, will ſoon be attended with good effects to that kingdom.

Yeſterday a council was held on American affairs, but nothing deciſive, it is ſaid, was agreed on, owing to the various accounts received from thence.

Aug. 26. The brave General Weiſſman, who was killed in the late action near Sileſtria, had deſcended from his horſe, in order to lead his men up on foot againſt the Turks, who defended their intrenchments with great obſtinacy; but juſt as the Ruſſians were getting poſſeſſion of them, he had the misfortune to be killed by a cannon ſhot, and thus died, as it were in the arms of victory, greatly regretted by all the ſoldiery, to whom he was a common father.

Edinburgh, Auguſt 20. By a letter from Copenhagen to a gentleman in this city, dated July 23d, we are informed, that a Ruſſian fleet of 11 ſhips are ſtationed off Bernholm, a few miles above Copenhagen, with a deſign, it is ſaid, to watch the motions of the Swedes, on account of their warlike preparations, and private connivance with the French. The letter adds, that the Daniſh fleet is returned from the eaſt ſeas, where it has been for ſome time on a cruize, and now lies at that port ready for action on the ſhorteſt notice.

Dublin, Aug. 28, We hear that an artiſt in Sweden has invented a veſſel, of the ſize and form of a Chineſe Proa, having no ſtern, but ſharp at both ends, which, without help of oars, wind, or tide, runs at the rate of 30 knots an hour, by means of a machine fixed on the deck, and which being worked by four men, can overcome the reſiſtance of a rough, hard ſea, and contrary wind, but is eaſily managed by one in calm weather. His Swediſh Majeſty ſaw a trial of this extraordinary flying Proa, in the bay of Carlſcroon, at which he expreſſed the higheſt aſtoniſhment and preſented the ingenious builder with 500 ducats.

QUEBEC, *Sept.* 30.

We hear, that about fifteen days ago, four Canadians, in a batteau laden with peltries, were murdered on Lake Ontario by the Indians; who lying in wait for them where they landed, immediately ſhot the four men, and afterwards plundered the batteau of thirty packs of ſkins.

NEW-YORK, *October* 28.

Several days laſt week a conſiderable large Whale was ſeen in the North as well as the Eaſt River, near this city.

The review of his Majeſty's troops in garriſon in this city, which was fixed for yeſterday, has been put off, on account of the rainy weather, until Friday morning, 9 o'clock; when his Majeſty's Royal regiment of Welch Fuſileers, and the fouth batalion of the Royal regiment of Artillery, with four ſix pounders, will perform many manœuvres before his Excellency the Commander in chief; which will not fail to attract a vaſt concourſe of ſpectators. A field on the right of his Excellency's houſe, in the road to Greenwich, facing the north, River, is choſen for the purpoſe.

We hear from Dublin, that Capt. Godenough is appointed Major to the 17th regiment, vice Lieutenant Col. Campbell appointed to ſucceed Lieut. Col. Townſend, deceaſed, in the 39th regiment, and that Capt. Samuel Williams of the 17th regiment, had been tried and moſt honourably acquitted, on account of the death of Lieut. Wolſeley, of the ſame corps, who lately fell in a duel betwixt them, fought at Oxmantown Green.

Capt. Roach, who arrived here laſt Tueſday, in 26 days from N. Orleans, ſpoke a ſhip from Liverpool for Philadelphia; but could not learn how many days out, on account of rough weather.

Yeſterday morning between twelve and one o'clock many of the inhabitants of this city were alarmed by an unuſual motion of the earth, which ſhook them in their chambers, and occaſioned a motion of china ware, glaſſes, &c. &c. affecting their minds with an apprehenſion of its being an earthquake; it was preceded by violent rain, and immediately ſucceeded by very awful lightning and tremendous peals of thunder.

The Printer inſerts the underwritten at the perticular requeſt of many of his ſubſcribers.

As the expected importation of tea from England is become a ſubject of public conſideration, the following clauſe from the late act of Parliament, allowing "Tea to be exported duty-free to any of his Majeſty's colonies and plantations in America," (which act may be ſeen at large in Mr. Gaine's Gazette of the 6th of September laſt) is conceived to be worthy of attention. Upon a recital of this clauſe it is aſked, how (ſince ſuch tea is to be exported *free from the payment of any cuſtom and duties whatſoever*) it can be conſidered as an infringement of the liberties of America.

"That from and after the paſſing of this act, " it ſhall and may be lawful for the Commiſſion- " ers of his Majeſty's Treaſury, or any three or " more of them, or the High Treaſurer for the " time being, to grant a licence or licences to " the ſaid united company, to take out of their " warehouſes ſuch quantity or quantities of tea " as the ſaid Commiſſioners of the Treaſury, or " any three or mor of them, or the High Treaſu- " rer for the time being, ſhall think proper, with- " out the ſame having been expoſed to ſale in this " kingdom; and to export ſuch tea to any of the " Britiſh colonies or plantations in America, or " to foreign parts, diſcharged from the payment " of any cuſtoms or duties whatſoever; any thing " in the ſaid recited act, or any other act, to the " contrary notwithſtanding."

NEW-ARK, *Oct.* 12.

On Tueſday the 28th ult. the Truſtees of the Academy of New-Ark met here, according to appointment, and continued three days in examining the ſeveral claſſes belonging to the Philoſophical and Grammar-Schools in this Seminary. In the courſe of this examination a very large and reſpectable audience, aſſembled on the occaſion, were agreeably entertained by a great variety of Orations, ſyllagiſtic and forenſic Diſputations, &c. A minute account of the ſeveral ſpeakers, and the exerciſes they performed, would be tedious; but we can aſſure the public that the truſtees were greatly pleaſed with the conduct of the pupils and ſpecimens they gave of accuracy and diligence in their ſtudies. While the ſpectators in general were ſtruck with admiration and pleaſure on obſerving how faſt a ſeminary may increaſe, and how far it may approach towards perfection in the ſpace of a few years.

The following gentlemen who have been ſtudents of Philoſophy in the ſenior claſs received diplomas, or public certificates, under the ſeal of the corporation, viz. Samuel Platt, John Evans, John Platt, Daniel Bowie, George Evans, William M'Kinnan, John Wilſon.

PHILADELPHIA, *Nov.* 1.

To the PRINTER *of the* PENNSYLVANIA PACKET.

SIR,

IT ſurprized me when I read the extract of a letter from Liſbon, which you publiſhed in your laſt paper, complaining of the bad quality of the Philadelphia flour, when it is well known to every perſon in trade, that it bears a univerſal good character at every port in the world that it is carried to. I am ſorry at the ſame time that the gentleman, if a merchant of Philadelphia, ſhould ſo publicly advertiſe that the ſtaple of this province is of ſuch bad quality; he certainly is but young in trade, or muſt know that he is doing the province an injury, by giving the flour a character that it does not deſerve: I can produce copies of many letters to prove, that it is of a different quality from what he has there ſet forth. I ſuppoſe the cargo alluded to has been kept for a market, and through that means has ſpoiled, which muſt needs be the conſequence of a periſhable article; and as the greateſt care has been taken for many years paſt in the inſpection of our flour, which is well known to every Merchant in this city, and I make no doubt to the gentleman that has favoured us with that extract amongſt the reſt, I ſhould be glad to know what method can be taken to prevent our flour from ſouring if too long kept.

If he has read the law reſpecting the inſpection of flour he muſt know, that the flour muſt be judged of as the officer finds it at the time of inſpection; that he is not to condemn flour that is ſound and good at that time, becauſe a part of the ſame invoice is of bad quality; neither is it expected of him to foretell how long it will keep good. But to ſhew that our flour does not bear that character in general, pleaſe to publiſh the following extract of a letter from a Gentleman (a baker) in Suſſex, to his friend in London. P.

SIR, *Auguſt 3d,* 1773.

"*I HAVE very great pleaſure in acquainting you, that I have made trial of your ſample of Philadelphia flour; as a few days ago I wet ſome part of it and made four half-penny loaves, find it to excel all flour that is made in theſe modern days, about this part of Suſſex. I ſhewed it firſt at a mill within two ſtone-caſts of where I live; after three or four meal-men had criticiſed upon it for ſome time, they ſaid, that let it come from where it would, it was an exceeding good ſample: We then compared their fineſt flour with it, and found it came no nearer to it for goodneſs and fineneſs, than about the quality of ſeconds. I ſhewed it laſt Saturday, in our Chicheſter market, to two meal-men and two bakers, and alſo preſented the large biſcuit that was made in London, when both flour and biſcuit were univerſally admired by all. Oh! brave America!—Great and mighty name! and unhappy Britain, and her degenerate ſons, to let an infant colony outſhine the Mother Country.*"——

Captain Beard, from Liverpool, on the 30th of September, in lat. 43 : 47, long. 32 : 40, ſpoke a ſnow, from Newfoundland bound up the Streights, out 9 days; and on the 24th ult. in lat. 38 : 48, long. 70, ſpoke a ſhip, from New-York for London, out 4 days, but could not learn who ſhe was.

Captain Williams, from St. Euſtatia, on the 9th ult. in lat. 20 : 6, long. 63, ſpoke a ſchooner, Capt. James Arnold, from Barbados for Carolina, out 4 days, all well: On the 18th ult. in lat. 31 : 54, long. 72 : 16, ſpoke a ſloop for Rhode-Iſland, out 13 days, all well; and on the 21ſt in lat. 35 : 36, long. 73, ſpoke a ſchooner, from Accomack, in Virginia for Antigua, the ſame day, ſpoke a ſloop, Capt. Roberts, from Norfolk in Virginia for Dominica, out 2 days, all well.

Captain Biddle, from Hiſpaniola, on the 12th ult. in lat. 21 : 30, long. 71 : 15, ſpoke two ſhips from Jamaica for Liverpool, but could not learn who they were, or how long out.

The brig Nancy, Capt. Brown, was to ſail from Hiſpaniola for Virginia, 3 days after Capt. Biddle.

Captain Cook, from London, on the 31ſt of Auguſt, in lat. 49 : 26, ſpoke the Carolina Packet, for Falmouth, but could not learn how long out.

Captain Robinſon, from Liſbon, informs, that the ſhip Minerva, Fearifs, and the ſnow Neptune, Wallace, were to ſail for this port, 2 days after him.

Arrivals from this port. Brig Sally, Hunter, ſhip Minerva, Gregory, ſchooner Kingſton, Patterſon, and brig Delaware, Crippen, at Jamaica.

Dr. RUSH's introductory lecture to his Courſe of Chemiſtry, will be delivered at the College to-morrow, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

MARRIED. CAPTAIN GUSTAVUS CUNNINGHAM, to Miſs NANCY HOCKLEY.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, PHILADELPHIA.

INWARD ENTRIES.

Schooner Lively, H. Johnſton, Salem, N. E.
Sloop Molly, E. Rogers, Boſton.
Sloop Lydia, S. Cawley, Virginia.
Sloop Ranger, J. Young, Maryland.
Sloop Samuel, J. Owens, Virginia.
Sloop Charlotte, J. Coburn, Virginia.
Brig Charleſtown Pac. S. Wright, South-Carolina.
Ship Wallworth, C. M'Cauſland, South-Carolina.
Schooner Katey, J. Baſden, Virginia.
Sloop Robert, W. B. Bunting, Virginia.
Sloop Betſey, C. Kellum, Virginia.
Sloop Prudence, E. Smith, North-Carolina.
Brig Peggie, W. Mitchell, Virginia.
Brig Lei. Hour, J. Thompſon, New Providence.
Schooner Peggy, G. Crombie, Virginia.
Schooner Rebecca, J. Holden, Virginia.
Schooner Betſey, N. Crapper, Sinepuxent.
Brig Elizabeth, C. Stewart, Jamaica.
Brig Molly, J. Mullet, St. Kitts.
Brig Betſey, T. Welſh, Barbados.
Schooner Mary, J. Perrot, Dominica.
Sloop Demerara Planter, J. F. Williams, St. Euſtat.
Brig Sally, J. Brown, Leogan.
Brig Bolton, J. Harr, Madeira.
Schooner Hetty, G. Bailey, St. Euſtatia.
Ship Nancy and Sukey, J. Robinſon, Liſbon.
Ship Crawford, C. Smith, Cowes.
Ship London Packet, J. Cooke, London.
Ship Liverpool, A. Beard, Liverpool.

OUTWARDS.

Schooner Betſey, S. Williams, Jamaica.
Sloop Peace & Plenty, R. Mumford, Rhode iſland.
Sloop Friendſhip, W. Grunnel, Rhode-Iſland.
Brig Charleſtown Pac. S. Wright, South-Carolina.
Ship St. George, J. Inglis, Jamaica.

CLEARED.

Sloop Eſther, J. Paine, Halifax.
Brig Betſey, J. Patton, Maryland.
Ship Morris, T. Bell, Cadiz.
Brig Iſſabella, J. Brown, St. Vincents.
Snow Nancy, P. Robinſon, Jamaica.
Brig Two Friends, P. Bruſter, South Carolina.
Schooner Hannah, J. Huſton, Halifax.
Brig Hannah, W. Treſethen, Piſcataqua.
Schooner Molly, A. May, St. Croix,
Brig Molly, J. Mullet, St. Kitts.
Ship Rea Galley, R. Hunter, Jamaica.
Ship Mary and Elizabeth, N. Falconer, London,
Schooner Rambler, C. M'Illherring, North Carol.
Ship Richard Penn. I. All, London.
Schooner Betſey, C. Kellum, Virgina.
Ship Cheſter, D, Campbell, Virginia.
Schooner Suſannah, S. Savadge, Jamaica.
Brig Harriot, J. Clubb, Virginia.
Brig Carpenter, J. Vicary, Virginia.
Brig Prince of Wales, J. Woods, Tortola.
Brig Charming Peggy, G. Conyngham, Virginia.
Ship Betſey, S. Hood, Briſtol.

* * *

For a FORTNIGHT only.

BY AUTHORITY.

By the AMERICAN COMPANY, at the Theatre in Southwark, this preſent MONDAY, the firſt of November, A COMIC OPERA, called the

SCHOOL FOR FATHERS, Or, LIONEL AND CLARISSA.

To which will be added,

LOVE A-LA-MODE.

*** Mr. DOUGLASS aſſures the public, that the Houſe will be open for a fortnight only, as the Company propoſe, about that time, embarking for South-Carolina.

The doors to be opened at four, and the play to begin exactly at ſix o'clock.—No perſon, on any account whatſoever, can poſſibly be admitted behind the ſcenes. Places in the boxes may be taken at the Theatre.

Ladies and Gentlemen will pleaſe to ſend their ſervants at four o'clock.

Tickets (without which no perſon can be admitted) are ſold at the bar of the Coffee-Houſe, and at Mr. Bells in Lombard-ſtreet. Boxes, 7*s.* 6*d.* Pit, 5*s.* Gallery, 3*s.*

A SLOOP TO BE SOLD,

TO BE SOLD by Public Auction THIS EVENING, at the London Coffee-Houſe, the SLOOP BETSEY, of 60 tons burthen, now laying at Knight's wharf.

Any perſon inclining in the mean time to purchaſe by private ſale, may apply to CHRISTOPHER DUYCHINK, at the houſe of JOHN BIDDLE, in Market-ſtreet.

Very fine MUSCADINE RAISINS, TURKEY FIGS, and CURRANTS,

TO BE SOLD BY

SPEAKMAN AND CARTER, CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS

At the bell and dragon, on the north ſide of Market-ſtreet, between Second and Third-ſtreets,

WHO have lately imported from London, an aſſortment of the freſheſt Drugs and Genuine Patent Medicine, the moſt ſaleable articles in large quantities.

THE MEMBERS of the American Medical Society are requeſted to attend at the College, at 6 o'clock, on Tueſday evening, the ſecond of November.

JAMES HUTCHINSON, *Secretary.*

TO BE SOLD,

THE time of an Iriſh ſervant woman, who has three years and an half to ſerve, fit for either town or country. Enquire of the Printer.

WANTED,

A LAD about fourteen or fifteen years of age, who can write a tolerable hand and cypher. Such a one who is ſmart an active, and is willing to go into a ſtore in the country, may have a good place by enquiring of the Printer.

Northampton County, Oct. 29th, 1773.

WHEREAS, I the ſubſcriber lately purchaſed a tract of land of SAMUEL BOND, of Cheſnuthill Townſhip, Northampton County, and executed unto the ſaid BOND, one promiſſory note, for ſeven pounds, and four obligations for ten pounds each, bearing date on or about the 12th day of April laſt, and as I have ſince diſcovered that the ſaid SAMUEL BOND has no eſtate, right or title whatſoever, to great part of the ſaid land. I do hereby forewarn all perſons from taking aſſignments of the ſaid note or bonds, as I will not pay any part of the money until ſaid BOND ſhall deliver me a clear indiſputable title, or till I am compelled to make payment by law.

THOMAS JAMES.

AN ASSORTMENT OF

WRITING PAPER,

Juſt imported and to be ſold by

JOSEPH CRUKSHANK,

At the ſign of the Bible in Market-ſtreet, between Second and Third-ſtreets, and oppoſite Elbow-Lane,—who hath alſo for SALE,

A VARIETY of blank accompt books, among which are a number of imperial and royal ledgers, double ruled; fullers preſs-papers, bonnet paſteboards, ink powder, quills, wafers, ſealing wax, ink holders, black lead pencils, ſlates, Morocco and black leather pocket-books, bibles, teſtaments, ſpelling-books, primmers, Dilworth's ſchoolmaſters aſſiſtant, and ſundry other books, lamp-black, &c. Poor Will's ALMANACK, for 1774.

§ Ready Money given for clean Linen Rags.

THE Lovers of Literature will take notice, that on Thurſday the 11th of November inſtant, at HONEY AND MOUSE's VENDUE STORE, the upper end of Second-ſtreet, will begin the ſale of an aſſortment of NEW and OLD BOOKS, and continue every evening, Wedneſdays and Saturdays excepted, until the whole are diſpoſed of; printed catalogues of which will be given gratis at the time and place of ſale. Thoſe that have any books to diſpoſe of, and are willing to take their chance by auction, are requeſted to ſend them as ſpeedily as poſſible to the ſubſcribers, at their Vendue Store, where proper attendance will be given from eight till ten in the morning, and from five till ſeven in the evening, or to William Mentz, Book-binder, in Sterling-Alley, that they may be inſerted in the catalogue. Thoſe that will favour us with their confidence may depend on the utmoſt fidelity and care, from their humble ſervants,

HONEY AND MOUSE.

WANTED TO HIRE,

A WOMAN that can and is willing to do the work of a tavern in the country; ſhe muſt waſh, iron, bake, cook plain diſhes, keep the houſe clean, &c. Any one that is honeſt, careful and active, may have FORTY DOLLARS a year wages. For further particulars enquire of the printer.

N. B. None need apply without very good recommendations.

Philadelphia, October 29, 1773.

LOST,

About a week ago,

A VERY ſmall parchment POCKET BOOK, containing between £6 and £7 in paper currency: It is ſuppoſed to be dropped between Second and Fifth-ſtreets, or between that and the Moravian Meeting. Whoever has taken up the ſaid pocket-book, and will be kind enough to bring it to the printer hereof, ſhall receive one half for their trouble.

Woodberry, in Glouceſter County, Oct. 27, 1773.

THREE DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, a Scotch ſervant man, named MURDOCK MARTIN, about 19 years of age, five feet four inches high, wears his own brown hair, cut ſhort on the top, and buſhy behind: Had on when he went away, an old ozenbrugs ſhirt, and tow trowſers, an old jacket, and an old coarſe brown outſide jacket, with cuffs to the ſleeves, alſo an old pair of ſhoes, he talks little or no Engliſh. Whoever ſecures the ſaid ſervant ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, paid by

WILLIAM CARSON.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN AWAY the 21ſt day of the Tenth month (called October) 1773, from the ſubſcriber, living near Cantwell's Bridge, in Newcaſtle county upon Delaware, an Iriſh ſervant man named PATRICK GORE, about 21 years of age, five feet eight or nine inches high, of a thin viſage pale complexion grey eyes and black hair which he ſometimes ties; had on when he went away, a good fur hat, grey coating coat trimed with a figured pewter cap'd button with bone moulds and cat gut eyes, a light coloured cloth jacket without ſleeves, an old white ſhirt with new wriſtbands not ſtitched, a pair of velvet breeches lined with ſhammy, and buttons on the knee-bands, old ribbed worſted hoſe, darned about the heels, and a pair of good neats leather ſhoes, with braſs buckles: As he took with him near 6*l.* in money, it is likely he may change his ſtockings, and ſome other part of his cloathing. He ſpells badly, but writes a good hand, and underſtands figures. It is likely he may endeavour to get to Baltimore Town, Philadelphia, or New-York, and try to get to be clerk, or ſhip himſelf for Ireland, as he came from that country about two years ago. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant and brings him home, or ſecures him in any gaol, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, paid by

ISAAC STARR.

To be SOLD by PUBLIC VENDUE,

On the third day of November next, at the London Coffee-Houſe, in Philadelphia,

A GOOD three ſtory brick meſſuage, kitchen, waſh-houſe and lot of ground, ſituate on the weſt-ſide of Swanſon-ſtreet, in Wiccacoe, in the County of Philadelphia, and oppoſite Mr. Zachariah Nieman's wharf, being in breadth on ſaid ſtreet, eighteen feet, and about one hundred and eighty-three feet in depth, ſubject to a quit rent of four pounds ten ſhillings per year. Alſo one other lot of ground and a ſmall brick building thereon, adjoining the above-mentioned lot, and fronting on ſame ſtreet twenty-two feet, and extending back, one hundred and eighty-ſeven and a half feet ſubject to a quit rent of eleven ſhillings per year; late the eſtate of Mr. Alexander Montgomery, of ſaid city, deceaſed: Attendance will be given, and the terms of ſale made known on the day, by

HENRY FORSTER,
And THOMAS BOYER.

N. B. Any perſon who inclines to view the premiſes before the day of ſale, may ſee them by applying to Mr. Samuel Moore, Brewer, or Mr. Andrew Tybout, Hatter, of ſaid city.

THE MEMBERS of the New-Jerſey Medical Society are deſired to remember, that their next meeting is on Tueſday the ninth of November next, at the houſe of Mr. WILLIAM HICKS, in Princeton.

THOMAS WIGGINS, Secretary.

WANTED,

A FEW healthy young NEGRO MEN, who have been uſed to country work, and are ſober and induſtrious. Apply to the printer.

LODOWICK SPROGELL,

Has juſt opened, at his ſtore in Second-ſtreet, ſix doors above Arch-ſtreet, and nearly oppoſite to Michael Hillegas, Eſquire's,

A GENERAL and neat aſſortment of GOODS, ſuitable to the preſent and enſuing ſeaſons, which, as he has lain them in on the very beſt terms, he is determined to ſell, either wholeſale or retail, at the moſt reaſonable rates; conſiſting of, ſcarlet, light and dark blues, copper, London brown, copper and dark mixtures, and pearl coloured ſuperfine, fine and coarſe broadcloths; double milled blue and drab ditto; broad and narrow naps; red, green, blue, light and dark grey duffils; ſuperfine 6-4 ſpotted ſwanſkins; narrow ditto; coatings; ſtriped linceys; flannels, ſerges, bays, Indian and roſe blankets, rugs, ſuperfine black denim for breeches; blue, green and buff coloured pluſhes; velverets and cotton velvets; white and brown buckram; ſcarlet and blue cloth cardinals; ſcarlet, blue, white and cloth coloured rattinets; blue, green and cloth coloured fingle and double damaſks; crimſon, blue, black, green and cloth coloured callimancoes; light and dark blue, green, white and cloth coloured durants; black, blue, and cloth coloured ſhalloons; plain and ſtriped camblets; 10 and 11 nail, and 3-4ths linen checks; 7-8ths, yard wide, yard 3-8ths, and 6-4ths cotton and linen checks; 7-8ths, and yard wide Iriſh linens; brown and white ſheetings; fine and ſuperfine hollands; dowlaſs; 7-8ths and yard wide cambricks and lawns; yard wide, 5-4ths and 6-4ths muſlins; bedbunts, bedticks, and bedticking; writing paper, mens, womens, boys, girls, and childrens ſtockings of various colours; ribbed and plain ſilk ſtockings; ſilk and cotton ditto; black ſilk mitts; chintzes and callicoes; ferrits, tapes, bobbins, laces, worſted caps, worſted bindings, white and coloured threads, buttons, buckles, ribbonds, and a variety of other articles too tedious to mention.

N. B. As the ſaid SPROGELL is, and will be conſtantly ſupplied with every article upon the very beſt terms, he flatters himſelf that it is in his power to ſell as low as can poſſibly be purchaſed elſewhere in the city: and he is determined to make it his particular ſtudy to give full ſatisfaction to thoſe who may pleaſe to favour him with their cuſtom.

A DAY AND EVENING SCHOOL,

Is juſt opened by the ſubſcriber, in Cheſnut-ſtreet, between Second and Third-ſtreets, back of Anthony Fortune's inn,

WHERE youth may be carefully inſtructed in reading and writing; vulgar, decimal and artificial arithmetic; book-keeping, on the lateſt plan; geometry, or the elements of Euclid; trigonometry, both plane and ſpherical; ſurveying, in theory and practice; navigation, by various methods; menſuration of ſuperficies and ſolids; gauging; conic ſections; projectiles, or gunnery; geography, with the uſe and conſtruction of the globes and maps, orthographically and ſtereographically, &c. dialling, aſtronomy, and algebra, with its application to the above branches and other parts of the mathematics, on reaſonable terms, by

F. M'CARTHY.

N. B. Such as are inclined to learn ſurveying, may have the uſe of the inſtrument, &c. as ſoon as they are fit; and menſurators will be likewiſe inſtructed in uſeful parts of architecture.—He requires no payment till each branch is well finiſhed, entrance money excepted.

Lately PUBLISHED, and to be SOLD by

HENRY MILLER,

In Race ſtreet [price nine ſhillings, the London edition is ſold for fourteen ſhillings.]

A COMPLEAT GERMAN GRAMMAR, in two parts. The firſt part containing the theory of the language through all the parts of ſpeech; the ſecond part is the practice in as ample a manner as can be deſired. The third edition, greatly altered and improved.

By JOHN JAMES BACHMAIR, M. A.

To which is added, an APPENDIX, containing,

I. An index of German words ſimilar in ſound but of different orthography and ſignification.

II. Names of the moſt common occupations and trades, as alſo the names of the materials and implements, &c. thereto belonging.

III. Explication of a German proverb.

In the preface to the firſt edition to this Grammar the author ſays: "Thoſe that have a mind to "learn fundamentally the *German language*, will "find ſuch plain and eaſy inſtructions, that, even "without a maſter, they may at leaſt attain to read "and underſtand it."

N. B. The APPENDIX is not in the *London edition.*

JAMES HUMPHREYS, JUNIOR,
PRINTER AND STATIONER,

At the lower corner of Black-horſe Alley in Front-ſtreet, has juſt imported from London,

A COMPLEAT and ENTIRELY NEW aſſortment of the beſt

PRINTING MATERIALS:

HE therefore hopes that the kind encouragement of the public will not be wanting to favour his conſtant attention to pleaſe them.

He has alſo imported, per Capt. Spain from Briſtol, an aſſortment of WRITING PAPER, SCHOOL BOOKS and CHAPMEN BOOKS.

Said HUMPHREYS has the ſatisfaction to inform the ſubſcribers to STERNE'S WORKS, that the firſt volume is now in the preſs, and will ſhortly be finiſhed; he therefore requeſts that all who are deſirous of having this American edition, and would chuſe to have their names inſerted in the liſt to be prefixed to the firſt volume, to ſend in their ſubſcriptions.

Mountjoy Townſhip, Lancaſter County, Oct. 11, 1773.

FORTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

RAN AWAY laſt night, from the ſubſcriber, an Iriſh ſervant lad named JOHN CONDEN, about five feet ſix inches high, nineteen years of age, fair complexion, ſhort hair buckled behind, and is very near ſighted: He had on and took with him, a ſmall beaver hat, tow ſhirt and trowſers, a green ſailor jacket with ſleeves, a pair of brown velvet breeches, blue yarn ſtockings ribbed, a pair of new pumps, and braſs buckles. Whoever ſecures ſaid ſervant, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

THOMAS BOAL.

Juſt imported, in the laſt veſſels from Britain and Ireland, and are to be ſold, WHOLESALE or RETAIL, at the moſt reaſonable rates, at

GEORGE BARTRAM's

Woollen Drapery and Hoſiery WARE-HOUSE,

At the ſign of the Golden Fleece's Head, in Second-ſtreet, between Cheſnut and Walnut-ſtreets,

A VERY large aſſortment of beſt ſuperfine, ſecond, and low priced BROADCLOTHS, ſuch as mazareen blue, ſky and ſaxon ditto, light and dark blue, greys, ſcarlet and white, buff and bloſſom, graſs and pea green, light and dark purple, black and black grey, raven black and ſloe colour, dark and light drabs or cloth colours, ſuitable for womens cloaks, &c. copper, claret and fleſh colours, olive and wine colours, dark and light London browns, cinnamon, chocolate, and ſnuff colours, with a variety of mixed elegant coloured cloths, milled drabs for great coats and huſſar cloaks, caſſimers, foreſt and Eſpagnolet cloths, German and Padua ſerges, plains and kerſeys, naps and duffils, broad and narrow Bath coatings of all colours, velvets and velverets, worſted and hair ſhags, thickſets and ſagathies, d'nime and everlaſtings, Scotch plaid, ſuitable for little boys ſhort cloaths, gentlemens morning gowns, &c. jeans and fuſtians, nankeens, damaſcus and ſuſees, gold and ſilver buttons, rattinets, ſhalioons and other trimmings to ſuit the cloths, plain and ſpotted ſwanſkins, flannels and baizes, camblets and damaſks, paduaſoys and ſattins, taffeties, perſians and mantuas, plain and figured gauze, printed handkerchiefs, ſilk and kenting ditto, calicoes, cottons and chintzes, ſheetings and Iriſh linens, table linen, cambricks and lawns, check and ſtriped hollands, bedticks and other bed furniture, callimancoes, humhums and muſlins, with a great number of other articles in the woollen and linen drapery branches.

Likewiſe, a large aſſortment of HOSIERY, viz. mens and boys beſt Engliſh plain wove worſted hoſe, of white, black, dark, light blue and grey colours, mixed, marbled, dark and light cloth coloured ditto, mens and boys Scotch knit ribbed of all colours ditto, mens mixed ſilk and worſted ditto, womens plain, white, dark and light blue hoſe, girls dark and light blue ditto, childrens ſpotted ditto, a variety of mens ribbed and plain yarn ditto. All ſorts of mens and womens SILK HOSE, alſo mens brown and white thread hoſe, ribbed and plain, mens plain and ribbed cotton ditto, womens cotton and thread ditto, an aſſortment of Germantown thread, cotton and worſted hoſe, gauze hoſe to wear under ſilk ditto, with ſundry other kinds of hoſiery, mens ſilk, worſted and yarn caps, mens two, three and four thread worſted and ſilk BREECHES PATTERNS of every beſt and faſhionable colour, mens and boys worſted and thread gloves, womens and girls worſted, thread, cotton, gloves and mitts, Engliſh and Pennſylvania mens and boys beſt buck and dog-ſkin gloves, womens kid and waſh leather gloves, mens and womens beaver-pelt ditto, mens, womens, boys and girls beſt Italian lamb gloves and mitts, womens ſilk mitts of all ſorts.

N. B. The above mentioned BROADCLOTHS were made by the moſt eminent clothiers in *England*, and are well choſe, both as to colour and quality.

To the LADIES *and* GENTLEMEN.

JAMES FERRY,

HAIR DRESSER and PERUKE MAKER,

BEGS leave to acquaint them that he has removed from where he dwelt, at the corner of Lodge alley, to the houſe lately occupied by Mr. Robert Kennedy, next door below Walnut-ſtreet, in Second-ſtreet; where he carries on his buſineſs as uſual, and hopes the Ladies and Gentlemen that have been pleaſed to employ him, will generouſly continue to indulge him with their cuſtom; and he flatters himſelf that his aſſiduity to pleaſe, and expertneſs in his buſineſs, will merit him the approbation of all Ladies and Gentlemen that may pleaſe to favour him with their commands, which ſhall be duly attended to by ſending notice to their

Moſt humble ſervant,
JAMES FERRY.

WILLIAM ROSS,
SHOE-MAKER,

HAS juſt imported from London, a very neat aſſortment of BOOT LEGS and BEN LEATHER SOALS; likewiſe double CALLIMANCOE for ladies ſhoes: He purpoſes keeping an aſſortment of the beſt articles in his buſineſs, to ſupply his friends and cuſtomers, which he makes up at his houſe in Walnut-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets, Philadelphia.

N. B. He has a few boot legs and ben leather ſoals for ſale.

CHARLES MAISE,

MUSTARD and CHOCOLATE MAKER,

At his houſe in Second-ſtreet, below the New Market, and oppoſite Almond-ſtreet, alſo at his ſtall in the Jerſey Market, oppoſite the Coffee-houſe, on Market days,

SELLS all ſorts of GROCERIES, on the loweſt terms, for ready money. Thoſe who pleaſe to favour him with their cuſtom, may depend on being ſerved with Goods of the beſt quality, and their favours will be thankfully acknowledged.

N. B. Said MAISE will give thirty ſhillings per buſhel for good clean muſtard ſeed.

September 20, 1773.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in Elſenborough, Salem County, Weſt New-Jerſey, an Iriſh indented ſervant man, named DANIEL M'INNIRY: Had on and took with him, one pair of velveret breeches, pieced in the ſeat with light coloured cloth, a light coloured fuſtian jacket, a green ditto of halfthick, about half wore, neither of them lined; a pair of ſpeckled trowſers, a new dark brown ſagathy coat, ſtriped Bengal jacket, a pair of buckſkin breeches, remarkably thick, with wooden buttons, almoſt new, black grain ſhoes, and thread ſtockings. He is about five feet eight inches high, well ſet, light ſtraight hair and very bald; has a large ſcar on one of his heels, cut with a ſcythe, and lengthway of his foot, full face, rediſh complexion, ſmall beard, is very apt to uſe the word *really*, talks very broken and backward, and is fond of ſtrong drink. The aboveſaid coat was plain, neither croſs pockets nor folds. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him in any of his Majeſty's goals, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

RICHARD SMITH, Junior.

GEORGE DAVIS,

Hath received per the laſt veſſels from Europe,

A NEAT aſſortment of MERCHANDIZE, ſuitable to the ſeaſon, which he will diſpoſe of on reaſonable terms, at his ſtore the ſouth-eaſt corner of Cheſnut-ſtreet, in Water-ſtreet.

BENJAMIN DEAN,

HAS juſt imported, in the ſhip Richard Penn, Capt. All, from LONDON, a large aſſortment of brown and white Iriſh ſheetings, and Iriſh linens from 18d. to 7s. 6d. per yard, which he will ſell very low, for caſh, at his ſtore, in Second-ſtreet, between Market and Arch-ſtreets.

JOHN MASON,
UPHOLDER,

At the north corner of Market and Front-ſtreets, has juſt imported per the ſhip Catherine, Captain Sutton, from London, and by other ſhips from Briſtol,

A VERY neat aſſortment of PAPER HANGINGS; likewiſe a beautiful piece of floor carpeting, with border ſuitable; mace, cinnamon, cloves and nutmegs; a very large and neat aſſortment of TOYS, ſuch as dreſſed dolls, large guns, trumpets, flutes, coaches, waggons, watches, fiddles, Engliſh horſes, naked dolls, weather houſes, drums, French-horns, houſhold furniture, and neat pewter tea ſets; wafers and ſealing-wax, ſlates and pencils, &c. &c.

Alſo, beſt STRASBURG SNUFF.

STANDLEY AND SYNG,

Have for ſale at their STORE in Market-ſtreet, between Fourth and Fifth-ſtreets, and two doors above the Black Horſe, wholeſale and retail;

OLD Jamaica ſpirits; Weſt-India, New-England, and Philadelphia rum; geneva, molaſſes, loaf and lump ſugars, muſcovado ſugars in hogſheads and barrels; tea, coffee, chocolate, rice, pepper, alſpice, ginger, roſin, allum, copperas, brimſtone, lamp and tanners oil, cotton in bags, raiſins by the caſk, Boſton mackarell and tar by the barrel, &c. &c.

SHEAFF AND SICKEL,

At the ſouth-eaſt corner of Market and Fifth-ſtreets, two doors above the ſign of the Black Bear, have for ſale, wholeſale and retail,

OLD Jamaica ſpirits; Weſt-India, New-England, and Philadelphia rum; brandy; cordials; molaſſes; Liſbon, Teneriffe and Malaga wines; double and ſingle refined loaf and lump ſugar; muſcovado ditto; bohea tea, coffee, chocolate, pepper, alſpice, ginger, powder, ſhot, iron pots and tea-kettles. Alſo, a quantity of Geneva of excellent quality, and a few tierces of lamp and tanners oil.

DR. KEYSER's FAMOUS PILLS,

From Dr. COWPER, the only importer in London, are to be had, with full directions for their uſe, of

SPEAKMAN AND CARTER,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,

At the Bell and Dragon, on the north ſide of Market-ſtreet, between Second and Third-ſtreets, Philadelphia,

The following is a copy of a Certificate received from Dr. Cowper, the original of which may be ſeen at the above-mentioned place.

London, July 8, 1773.

I, UNDERWRITTEN Doctor of Phyſic, of John-ſtreet, in the pariſh of St. Mary-Le-Bone, in the county of Middleſex, being the only legal proprietor of a medicine called Keyſer's Pills, in England, do declare and certify to whom it may belong, that Meſſieurs TOWNSEND SPEAKMAN and CHRISTOPHER CARTER, Chemiſts and Druggiſts in Philadelphia, are my only correſpondents to whom I ſend the above Pills in that part of the world; to the truth of which I have here put my ſeal and name. JAMES COWPER.

Witneſſes, JOHN AINSLIE,
EDWARD MILLS. (Seal)

TO BE SOLD,

THE GRIST MILL, SAW MILL and PLANTATION, late the property of JOHN BAINBRIDGE, ſituated upon Rocky Brook, in the townſhip of Windſor, county of Middleſex, and province of New-Jerſey. The plantation contains about 56 acres of excellent land, on which are erected, beſides the mills, two good frame dwelling houſes, a blackſmith's ſhop, ſtore houſes, &c. The griſt mill is in good order, has two pair of ſtones, one of them French burr, and ſtands upon as fine a ſtream as any in the province, for in the drieſt ſeaſon, it was never known to fail; and being in the heart of a fine wheat country, it has every advantage for carrying on the buſineſs extenſively. The ſaw mill is likewiſe in good order. This ſtand is alſo one of the beſt in the province for a ſtore, one having been kept there for many years paſt; and as it lays about midway between Philadelphia and New-York, the communication to both theſe places (the ſtages from Burlington and Bordentown going twice a week) renders the tranſportation of goods to and from either of them extremely convenient and at a ſmall expence.

Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may know the terms, by applying to Mr. JOSEPH POTTS, at Cranberry, Mr. ROBERT MONTGOMERY, near Allen town, or to the ſubſcribers, who will give an indiſputable title and immediate poſſeſſion.

JOHN IMLAY, of New-York.
CURTIS CLAY, } of Philadelphia.
ISAAC WIKOFF, }

SIXTEEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living near Soldiers Delight, in Baltimore county, an Engliſh ſervant man, named THOMAS HANDLEN, about five feet ten or eleven inches high, about 23 or 24 years of age, a pleaſant countenance, round ſhouldered, down look, ſtraight black hair, had on and took with him, a good felt hat, good oznabrigs ſhirts, 2 pair of homeſpun roll trowſers, and had an iron collar about his neck; it is very likely he will change his name, and get a paſs. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and brings him home, if twenty miles diſtance ſhall have FOUR DOLLARS, including what the law allows; if ſixty miles TEN DOLLARS, and if a hundred miles the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

JOHN OWINGS, ſon of RICHARD.

FRANCIS DAYMON,

Maſter of the French and Latin languages, &c.

CONTINUES to inſtruct ladies and gentlemen in the polite and uſeful French language; in the neweſt and moſt expeditious method, agreeable to the lateſt improvements of the French Academy. Ladies and gentlemen who cannot conveniently attend at his houſe, will be waited upon at their places of abode; he keeps a regular claſs every evening, for thoſe who cannot conveniently attend in the day time.

N. B. Said DAYMON ſells letters and figures, with proper colours, &c. and every other apparatus for ſtamping linen, books, &c. He lives on the bank ſide of Front-ſtreet, a few doors above Market-ſtreet.

Cheſter Town in Maryland, Sept. 20, 1773.

TO BE SOLD,

Or rented, on reaſonable terms,

SEVERAL adjoining tracts of land, which form one compleat body of 1800 acres, lying on the heads of the Red Lyon and Beaver Dam Branches, in Queen Ann's county, in the province of Maryland, convenient to church and mill, and within about 8 miles of the head of Cheſter, where there is a conſtant caſh market, ſeven miles from a tobacco warehouſe on ſaid river, and about 22 miles from Duck creek Landing, on Delaware bay: Theſe lands extend to a place, known by the name of the Beaver Dam Cauſeway, a very public ſituation, for any kind of buſineſs, there being from thence roads leading to Cheſter town, head of Cheſter, Dover, and Hopper's mill, formerly Dockery's; they are capable of great improvement, and much having been already done in that way they will be immediately profitable either to tenants or purchaſers; at leaſt 300 acres of theſe lands are fine meadow grounds, which may be drained, at a ſmall expence, ſome part of which is already well improved: There is a plenty of fine timber, and all the advantages for raiſing ſtock that an extenſive range can afford. They will be diſpoſed of together or in parcels, as will beſt ſuit purchaſers or tenants, and if other terms can be agreed on, purchaſers may have long credit, giving ſecurity and paying intereſt. Thoſe inclined to purchaſe or rent will apply to

THOMAS RINGOLD.

N. B. Said THOMAS RINGOLD wants as a clerk, a perſon who writes a good hand, underſtands book-keeping, and can be well recommended for his honeſty, and diligent attention to buſineſs, to whom he will give good wages.

TWENTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the ſubſcribers, on Monday, the fourth inſt. a remarkable fine large maſtiff DOG, of a dark dun or brown color, with ſome black hairs interſperſed, particularly between the ſhoulders; his muzzel and jaws very black, has had his ears cropt pretty cloſe, and his tail docked although not very ſhort; he hath a large head, and a deep note when he barks; he is young, playful, and good tempered when not provoked or hunted on. Whoever will bring him home, ſhall receive the above reward, or if ſtolen THREE POUNDS, paid on conviction of the thief, by

MEASE AND CALDWELL.

Philadelphia, October 4, 1773.

WHEREAS MARY, the wife of the ſubſcriber, has behaved in ſuch a manner, that I find it impoſſible to live with her any longer: I hereby forwarn all perſons from crediting her on my account, as I ſhall pay no debts of her contracting from the date hereof.

PATRICK PHAYS.

September 27, 1773.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, on Tinicum Iſland, about the firſt of November laſt, a ſtray mare colt, of a ſmall growth, ſuppoſed to be then about eighteen months old, of a bay or brown colour, with a ſtar in her forehead. The owner of ſaid colt is deſired to come and prove his property, pay charges, and take it away.

NICHOLAS DEAL.

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY the 20th inſt. (September) from the ſubſcriber, an indented ſervant man named SAMUEL LAW, about five feet ten inches high, by trade a joiner, about thirty years of age, of a dark complexion, black ſhort curled hair reſembling that of a negro's, has a ſour down look; had on when he went away, a light coloured cloth coat, a reddiſh coloured cloth jacket, blue breeches, ſilver-waſhed ſhoe and knee-buckles, one of his ſhoes ſlit on the upper part; he is very remarkable in walking, having had one of his legs broke, ſo that one knee works againſt the other. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him in any of his Majeſty's gaols, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, paid by JAMES LEES, Joiner, in Second-ſtreet, near Union-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

N. B. It is ſuppoſed he is gone to the Lower Counties on Delaware: As he has attempted ſeveral times to get on board of Iriſh veſſels, all maſters of veſſels are forbid to carry him off at their peril.

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in Marple Townſhip, Cheſter County, on the 20th of September inſt. an Iriſh ſervant man, named MICHAEL LINCH, ſpeaks very broken Engliſh and ſtammers a little in his ſpeech, about twenty-eight years of age, a well ſet fellow, five feet four or five inches high, of a darkiſh complexion, dark brown hair clipt ſhort on the top of his head. Had on when he went away, a new brown jacket of home-made cloth, with metal buttons, an old ſtriped under linſey jacket, a new felt hat with a white linen lining, one oznabrugs ſhirt, buckſkin breeches patched in the crotch, with metal buttons, brown ſtockings, a pair of ſhoes ſoaled, which being too long for him, were cut behind and the quarters ſtitched with leather thongs, and tied with ſtrings. Whoever ſecures ſaid ſervant in any of his Majeſty's goals ſo hat this maſter may have him again, ſhall receive the above reward and reaſonable charges, paid by

LAWRENCE HOWARD.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels and others are forbid to harbour or carry him off at their peril.

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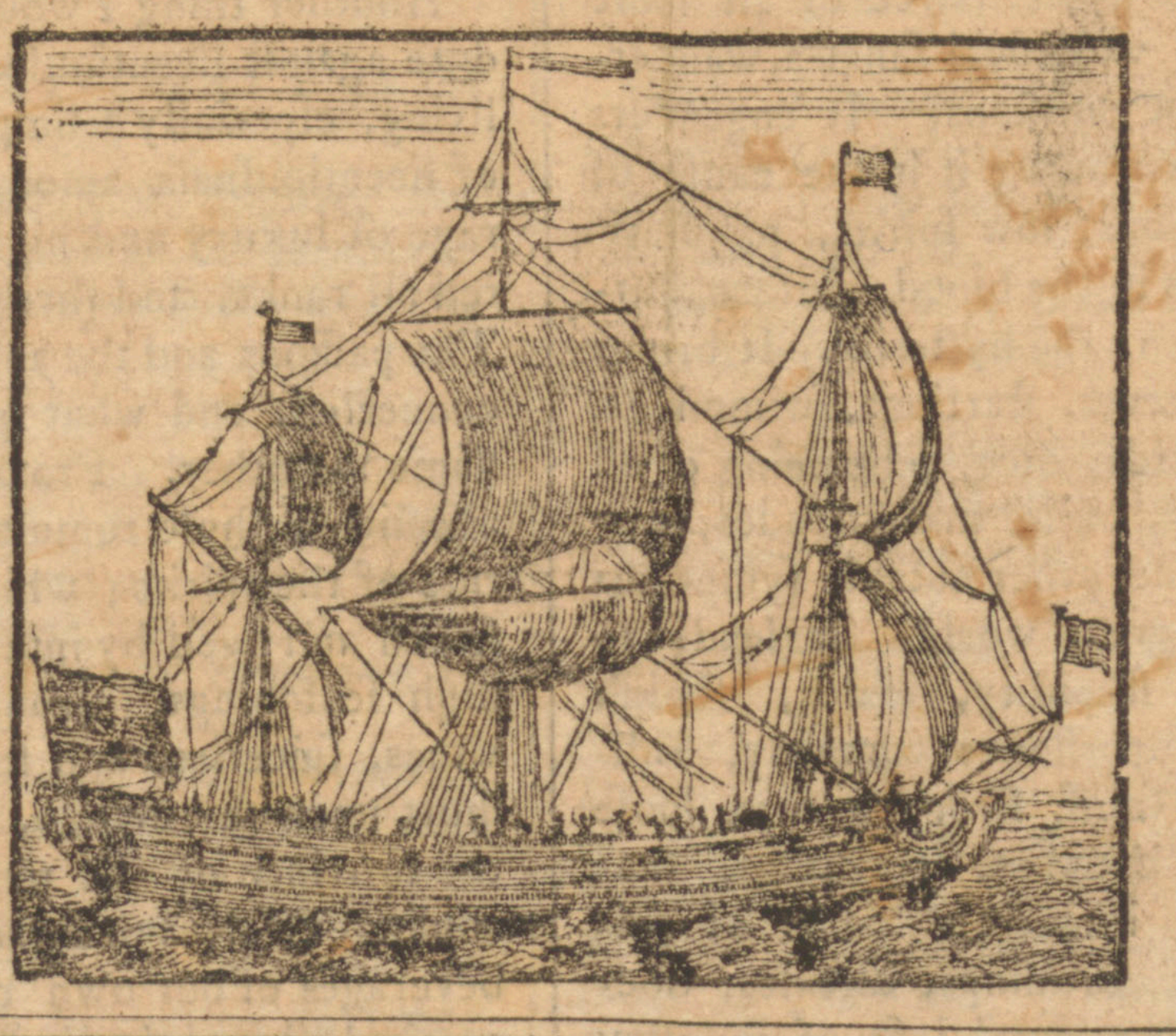
DUNLAP's Pennſylvania Packet, OR, THE GENERAL ADVERTISER.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 8th, 1773.



For the PENNSYLVANIA PACKET.

To the PENNSYLVANIA FARMER.

SIR,

THE praiſes, like the bleſſings of patriotiſm ſhould have no end. You have been ſatiated with the ſuffrages of America. The friends of liberty in Britain, Ireland, and France have celebrated your name. Tyrants and their miniſters have trembled at it. But the higheſt encomiums of the former, and the guilty fears of the latter, fall ſhort of being a proper tribute for the ſervices you have rendered your country.

After this eulogium, give me leave to call upon you once more, in the name of your countrymen, to ſtep forth in behalf of the liberties of America. A moſt inſidious attempt has been made to enſlave us through the medium of the Eaſt-India Company. The influence of this body of our fellow ſubjects, and their late acquiſition of power, in the Parliament of Britain, render them an engine the moſt formidable that ever was planted againſt the liberty of America. Never was a time in which the united efforts of the ſons of freedom, or the ſingle arm of its CHAMPION, were more neceſſary to ſave our country from ruin.—A ſteady perſeverance is the beſt mark of ſincerity in the cauſe of liberty.—Your reputation is at ſtake; for fame, like the affection of a miſtreſs, can only be preſerved by the practice of the ſame arts that gained it.

But I go further—Your country *claims* your ſervices. You have devoted yourſelf to the ſancruary of American liberty. You have officiated at her holy altar, and you cannot, conſiſtent with her canons, lay aſide your prieſtly robes, 'till death fixes his ſeal upon your character.

You have nothing to hope or fear from any quarter. The vermin which were hatched by the firſt dawning of your character, have long ſince been conſumed by its meridian luſtre. All honor, as well as power, is derived from the people. Royalty itſelf can beſtow no title upon you, equal to that of the DELIVERER OF YOUR COUNTRY.

The genius of America once more kneels at your feet. Come forth at her call, and exchange your plough ſhare and pruning hook, for the weapons of reaſon and eloquence. Only ſtretch forth your hand,—and the baneful cheſts of Tea ſhall return like Noah's firſt dove, without an olive branch, to the Ark from whence it came.

If you wiſh the guardian ſpirits of Roman and Britiſh worthies ſhould not deſert you, remember you muſt *live* a patriot—and if you wiſh to be received into their ſociety hereafter remember, you muſt *die* a patriot.

SAVILLE.

New-York, Oct. 24, 1773.

Commodore BYRON's *diſcovery of* KING GEORGE's ISLANDS, *with a deſcription of them, and an account of ſeveral incidents that happened there. From the voyages to the South Sea, publiſhed by* Dr. HAWKESWORTH.

AT half an hour after five o'clock in the afternoon of the 9th of June 1765, we ſaw land, bearing W. S. W. at the diſtance of ſix or ſeven leagues; and at ſeven we brought to for the night. In the morning, being within three miles of the ſhore, we diſcovered it to be a long low iſland, with a white beach, of a pleaſant appearance, full of cocoa-nut and other trees, and ſurrounded with a rock of red coral. We ſtood along the north-eaſt ſide of it, within half a mile of the ſhore; and the ſavages, as ſoon as they ſaw us, made great fires, as we ſuppoſed, to alarm the diſtant inhabitants of the iſland, and ran along the beach, abreaſt of the ſhip, in great numbers, armed with long ſpears and clubs. Over the land on this ſide of the iſland we could ſee a large lake of ſalt water, or lagoon, which appeared to be two or three leagues wide, and to reach within a ſmall diſtance of the oppoſite ſhore. Into this lagoon we ſaw a ſmall inlet about a league from the ſouth-weſt point, off which we brought to. At this place the natives have built a little town, under the ſhade of a fine grove of cocoa-nut trees. I immediately ſent off the boats with an officer in each, to ſound; but they could find no anchorage, the ſhore being every where as ſteep as a wall, except at the very mouth of the inlet, which was ſcarcely a ſhip's length wide, and there they had thirteen fathom, with a bottom of coral rock. We ſtood cloſe in with the ſhips, and ſaw hundreds of the ſavages, ranged in very good order, and ſtanding up to their waiſts in water; they were all armed in the ſame manner as thoſe that we had ſeen at the other iſlands, and one of them carried a piece of mat faſtened to the top of a pole, which we imagined was an enſign. They made a moſt hideous and inceſſant noiſe, and in a ſhort time many large canoes came down the lake to join them. Our boats were ſtill out, and the people on board them made all the ſigns of friendſhip that they could invent, upon which ſome of the canoes came through the inlet and drew near them. We now began to hope that a friendly intercourſe might be eſtabliſhed; but we ſoon diſcovered that the Indians had no other deſign than to haul the boats on ſhore: many of them leaped off the rocks, and ſwam to them; and one of them got into that which belonged to the Tamar, and in the twinkling of an eye ſeized a ſeaman's jacket, and jumping overboard with it, never once appeared above water till he was cloſe in ſhore among his companions. Another of them got hold of a midſhipman's hat, but not knowing how to take it off, he pulled it downward inſtead of lifting it up; ſo that the owner had time to prevent its being taken away, otherwiſe it would probably have diſappeared as ſuddenly as the jacket; our men bore all this with much patience, and the Indians ſeemed to triumph in their impunity.

About noon, finding there was no anchorage here, I bore away and ſteered along the ſhore to the weſtermoſt point of the iſland: the boats immediately followed us, and kept ſounding cloſe to the beach, but could get no ground.

When we came to the weſtermoſt point of this iſland, we ſaw another, bearing S. W. by W. about four leagues diſtant. We were at this time about a league beyond the inlet where we had left the natives, but they were not ſatisfied with having got rid of us quietly; for I now perceived two large double canoes ſailing after the ſhip, with about thirty men in each, all armed after the manner of their country. The boats were a good way to leeward of us, and the canoes, paſſing between the ſhip and the ſhore, ſeemed very eagerly to give them chace. Upon this I made the ſignal for the boats to ſpeak with the canoes, and as ſoon as they perceived it, they turned, and made towards the Indians, who ſeeing this, were ſeized with a ſudden panic, and immediately hauling down their ſails, paddled back again at a ſurpriſing rate. Our boats however came up with them; but notwithſtanding the dreadful ſurf that broke upon the ſhore, the canoes puſhed through it, and the Indians immediately hauled them up upon the beach. Our boats followed them, and the Indians, dreading an invaſion of their coaſt, prepared to defend it with clubs and ſtones, upon which our men fired, and killed two or three of them: one of them received three balls which went quite through his body; yet he afterwards took up a large ſtone, and died in the action of throwing it againſt his enemy. This man fell cloſe to our boats, ſo that the Indians who remained unhurt did not dare to attempt the carrying off his body, which gave us an opportunity to examine it; but they carried off the reſt of their dead, and made the beſt of their way back to their companions at the inlet. Our boats then returned, and brought off the two canoes which they had purſued. One of them was thirty-two feet long, and the other ſomewhat leſs, but they were both of a very curious conſtruction, and muſt have coſt thoſe who made them infinite labour. They conſiſted of planks exceedingly well wrought, and in many places adorned with carving; theſe planks were ſewed together, and over every ſeam there was a ſtrip of tortoiſe-ſhell, very artificially faſtened, to keep out the weather: their bottoms were as ſharp as a wedge, and they were very narrow; and therefore two of them were joined laterally together by a couple of ſtrong ſpars, ſo that there was a ſpace of about ſix or eight feet between them: a maſt was hoiſted in each of them, and the ſail was ſpread between the maſts: the ſail, which I preſerved, and which is now in my poſſeſſion, is made of matting, and is as neat a piece of work as ever I ſaw: their paddles were very curious, and their cordage was as good and as well laid as any in England, though it appeared to be made of the outer covering of the cocoa-nut. When theſe veſſels ſail, ſeveral men ſit upon the ſpars which hold the canoes together.

As the ſurf which broke very high upon the ſhore rendered it impoſſible to procure refreſhments for the ſick in this part of the iſland, I hauled the wind, and worked back to the inlet, being determined to try once more what could be done there.

I recovered that ſtation in the afternoon, and immediately ſent the boats to ſound the inlet again, but they confirmed the account which had been made before, that it afforded no anchorage for a ſhip. While the boats were abſent, I obſerved a great number of the natives upon the point near the ſpot where we had left them in the morning, and they ſeemed to be very buſy in loading a great number of large canoes which lay cloſe to the beach. As I thought they might be troubleſome, and was unwilling that they ſhould ſuffer by another unequal conteſt with our people, I fired a ſhot over their heads which produced the effect I intended, for they all diſappeared in a moment.

[*For the remainder ſee the Fourth Page.*]

FOR LONDONDERRY,
THE SHIP
MARY,
ROBERT GEORGE,
COMMANDER;

A FINE new ſhip, with excellent accommodations for paſſengers; having the greateſt part of her cargo engaged, will ſail with the firſt flaxſeed veſſels. For freight or paſſage apply to the Captain on board, at Stamper's wharf, to SAMUEL CARSAN, or to BARCLAY and MITCHELL.

FOR LONDONDERRY,
THE SHIP
ALEXANDER,
JAMES HUNTER,
COMMANDER;

LYING at Cuthbert's wharf; a fine large ſhip, with excellent accommodations for paſſengers; will ſail the latter end of this month, having the greateſt part of her cargo engaged. For freight or paſſage apply to Mr. JAMES CRAWFORD, at Mrs. DUNCAN's, in Cheſnut ſtreet, to the maſter on board, or to BARCLAY and MITCHELL.

Juſt imported in the laſt veſſels from Britain, and to be ſold remarkably cheap for caſh, by
ALEXANDER BARTRAM,
Next door to the Indian King, in Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia,

A General aſſortment of MERCHANDIZE, ſuitable to the ſeaſon, amongſt which are, a variety of patent ribbed and plain worſted hoſe; ſilk, cotton, and thread ditto, of all qualities and ſizes; a large quantity of broadcloths and trimmings, with moſt other articles generally imported, all of which he is enabled and determined to ſell on low terms, having imported them from the different manufactories in England, &c.

N. B. Alſo a good aſſortment of books and ſtationary, China, Queen's ware, plain and enamelled glaſs wares, &c.

TO BE SOLD,

A GOOD and compleat GRIST MILL, on a never failing ſtream of water, about nine miles from Elkridge Landing, and eighteen from Baltimore, in a fine ſettlement for country cuſtom, and will anſwer well for a merchant mill, being in a fine wheat country: The mill has been finiſhed a twelve month, and is in good order. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe, may know the terms at any time by applying to the ſubſcribers, living near the ſaid mill.

CHARLES G. RIDGELEY.
BENJAMIN GRIFFITH.

November 3, 1773.

FORTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

STOLEN out of the meadow of the ſubſcriber, laſt Friday night, a dark brown MARE; ſhe is near thirteen hands high, and ſeven or eight years old, has no brand, her mane has lately been cut, ſhe has a whitiſh ſpot on her back occaſioned by the ſaddle, one of her hind feet is white near the lower joint, and ſhe is a good pacer. Whoever takes up the ſaid mare, and ſecures her ſo that the owner may have her again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

CONRAD SEIP.
Living near Eaſton.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED or STOLEN, out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, living in the townſhip of Tredyffrin, Cheſter county, on the 30th of October laſt, a dark bay MARE, about fourteen hands high, and about five years old; ſhe paces and trots, has no white about her, neither brand nor ear mark, the hair of her body commonly turned backwards in the winter, looks croſs or angry if any perſon goes near her, has a remarkable ſmall head, and a lively look. Any perſon apprehending the thief, and ſecuring him in any of his Majeſty's gaols, ſhall have FIVE DOLLARS reward, and FIVE DOLLARS for the mare, with reaſonable charges if brought home, paid by

CHRISTIAN WORKISOR.

Darby, 29th of the 10th month, 1773.

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED or STOLEN, out of the paſture of NATHAN GARRETT, on Sixth-day night laſt, a BAY MARE, two years old laſt ſpring, about fourteen hands high, a natural trotter, has a ſtar on her forehead, and a mark on her near ſide about ſix inches above her flank, as if ſhe had been ſplayed. Whoever will bring ſaid mare to the ſubſcribers, ſhall receive FOUR DOLLARS, and for the mare and thief, the above reward, paid by

NATHAN GARRETT, or
THOMAS TISDAL, Rope-maker,
in Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

WANTED,
To HIRE by the YEAR,

A SOBER middle aged man, who underſtands farming, and can be well recommended. Enquire of the printer.

Brandywine Hundred, Newcaſtle County, Nov. 3, 1773.

TO BE SOLD,
AT PUBLIC VENDUE,
On WEDNESDAY the firſt of December next, and may be entered on immediately afterwards,

AN exceeding valuable Plantation or Tract of Land, conſiſting of about three hundred acres, and containing about fifty acres of marſh, and a large quantity of upland meadow, the remainder is remarkably productive of graſs, ſo as to render the whole extremely ſuitable for a Grazier, being likewiſe little more than a mile diſtant from the borough of Wilmington, and is therefore very convenient to an exceeding good market, which is held there twice a week: Thereon is a large brick dwelling-houſe, and kitchen, a large barn, ſtables, ſpring-houſe, garden, orchards, &c. The vendue to begin at two o'clock on the premiſes, when the conditions of ſale will be made known, and attendance given by

MARY HULINGS.

TO BE SOLD,
BY PUBLIC VENDUE,
At the ſubſcribers, on the ſixth day of December next, at twelve o'clock,

A PLANTATION ſituate in Uchland townſhip, Cheſter county, containing two hundred acres of land, of which there are one hundred cleared, with a log houſe, a good barn, ſpring houſe, and other out-houſes thereon; alſo two good bearing orchards, with ſome other fruit trees: There are twelve acres of meadow moſtly watered, and more may be made; the wood-land well timbered and watered. There are horſes, cows, houſhold furniture and implements of huſbandry to be ſold at the ſame time. The conditions of ſale will be made known by

JOSEPH WILSON, and
GEORGE WILSON.

TO BE DISPOSED OF,

THE TIME of a Dutch ſervant girl, who has near ſeven years to ſerve: She is honeſt, ſober, healthy and ſtrong, and ſold for no fault, but want of employ. As the caſh will not be wanted immediately, credit will be given if required. Enquire of the printer.

Cape-May County, Oct. 26, 1773.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

WHEREAS JACOB BENNET, of this county, this day eſcaped from my Deputy after ſervice of a writ upon him; I do hereby promiſe a reward of TEN DOLLARS to any perſon or perſons that ſhall take the ſaid Jacob Bennet, and ſecure him in any of his Majeſty's gaols in America, ſo that he may be again delivered into my cuſtody: And I hereby further promiſe to indemnify any perſon or perſons that ſhall take and ſecure the ſaid Jacob Bennet, as aforeſaid. The ſaid Jacob Bennet is about fifty years of age, near ſix feet high, marked a little with the ſmall-pox, and has black hair; he ſpeaks loud, but in a ſhort broken Dutch language. It is imagined he will appear in a poor habit, as he has followed the buſineſs of horſe-jockeying for ſome time, with but indifferent ſucceſs.

JONATHAN JENKINS,
Sheriff of Cape May County.

October 22, 1773.

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in Cicel County, an apprentice boy, by trade a tanner, named HALY TOWLAND, about eighteen years of age, and about five feet eight or nine inches high; he is a ſtraight well made fellow, with a bold countenance, coarſe voice, ſhort black hair, and is left handed; had on when he went away, a coarſe home-made lead coloured cloth jacket not lined, with ſmall metal buttons, a claret coloured broadcloth jacket without ſleeves, white drilling breeches, coarſe thread ſtockings, new ſhoes with double ſoals, a felt hat almoſt new, with yellow lining, an old white ſhirt, a ſtock, and ſilver claſps with two large letters in the inſide, unknown; he alſo took with him two oznabrug ſhirts. Whoever takes up ſaid apprentice, and brings him to his maſter living on Bohemia Manor, near the Church, or ſecures him in any of his Majeſty's gaols, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

JAMES HUKILL.

TO-MORROW,
AT ONE O'CLOCK, AT
JOHN HART's
VENDUE-STORE,
At the corner of SOUTH and FRONT-STREETS,
Will begin the SALE of a large and neat aſſortment of
MERCHANDIZE,
HOUSHOLD FURNITURE,
WEARING APPAREL, &c.

To the PRINTER *of the* PENNSYLVANIA PACKET.

S I R,

You are requeſted to publiſh the following extract from an excellent ſermon called, The Love of Pleaſure inconſiſtent with Reaſon, and with the peculiar Spirit of Chriſtianity. Preached in the new church of Dumfries, in the year——

F.

——*And ſome ſaid, what will this babler ſay?*

ACTS, xvii, 18.

THE firſt thing I would recommend to you as an antidote againſt the love of pleaſure is—*marriage*. If St. Paul's aſſertion be a juſt one, that it is better to marry than to burn; then certainly it is much better to marry than to do miſchief. But I would not be thought to recommend marriage merely as being the leaſt of two evils. It is an honourable inſtitution in itſelf. It is appointed by God for the wiſe purpoſes of preſerving the order, and continuing the exiſtence of ſociety. As ſuch, I now ſeriouſly mention it. It can never be generally neglected in any ſtate without the moſt pernicious conſequences. Diſorder, diſhonour, and debauchery, never fail to ſucceed it. And if this be the caſe, what have thoſe to anſwer for to God and ſociety, who either wilfully or peeviſhly neglect this inſtitution? Who trifle away the precious ſeaſon of youth in ſolitude? Who, becauſe perhaps they may have met with a diſappointment or two, take a prejudice againſt the whole amiable ſex, and make a horrid vow of celibacy? Ah my friends! let not revenge poſſeſs your boſoms, when gentler affections call you. Make no raſh reſolutions, I beſeech you. The ſex are under our protection, we ought to make allowances for them, and to view their conduct in the beſt light. It was certainly weak in them to refuſe you;—I grant it,—but at the very time they did it, did they not acknowledge your merit, and lament the caprice or depravity of their own taſte which obliged them to reject you? Why, then, will you give way to reſentment, and puniſh *yourſelves* on account of *their* weakneſs? Suppoſing you to be now after a long warfare, maſters of your paſſions, and that you have attained to the monkiſh virtue of abſtinence in its perfection; will you, can you cruelly reſolve to reſt there? What an injury is this to ſociety? What a pernicious example to the riſing generation? What a manifeſt reſiſting of the ordinance of God? I would not have people ruſh together inconſiderately; but I would have them always marry when it is not abſolutely inconvenient,—when there is not ſomething, in ſhort, in the caſe which renders it poſitively imprudent.

The ſecond thing I would recommend as an antidote againſt the love of pleaſure is, that a man would take the pains to convince himſelf thoroughly of the truth of the Chriſtian religion. The arguments drawn againſt this vice from the ſide of reaſon may be evaded, or encountered by other arguments taken from the ſame ſource. The mind will never be at a loſs to find topics in ſupport of *any* argument, and human ingenuity often ſhines moſt upon the wrong ſide of a queſtion. This will ſtill be the caſe when the concluſion depends upon the mind itſelf. There will always be various opinions, according to the different tempers of minds, and all of them will be ingeniouſly defended. But the Chriſtian religion decides the matter at once, and excludes all private reaſoning upon the ſubject. It expreſsly condemns both adultery and fornication. It condemns theſe vices by the authority of God. No man, then, who believes that this revelation is from God, will reaſon in their defence; no man whoſe mind is properly impreſſed with this belief, will be, at leaſt, habitually, guilty of them. This is really a circumſtance in our religion which diſtinguiſhes it from every religion which exiſts, or has exiſted in the world. All the eaſtern religions allow latitude to this paſſion. But this is not the caſe of our religion. Chriſtianity is really expreſs.—And the reaſon of the difference between it and other religions, in this reſpect is obvious. At the time of our Saviour's appearance, licentiouſneſs was arrived at its greateſt height. This was the great point in morals which called for a reformation. Our religion was, therefore, particular upon *this* point; and every man, who wants to be rightly informed upon the ſubject, ought to be at pains to examine the truth of the revelation itſelf which treats of it.—If he finds *that* falſe, he may give up Chriſtianity. If he means to be a Chriſtian, he muſt relinquiſh licentiouſneſs.

The directions I have hitherto ſuggeſted chiefly regard thoſe whoſe underſtandings are ſufficiently confirmed by years, or who are eſtabliſhed in the world. But there is another part of my audience who are in a more helpleſs condition, and for whom I would willingly do ſomething.—I mean that part of them who, on account of their youth and other circumſtances, are averſe to *think*, and yet find it inconvenient to *marry*. The ſituation of theſe perſons is truly deplorable, and I ſincerely ſympathiſe with them. Their caſe is not only ſad, but critical, and has a ſerious demand upon us. The third thing, therefore, which I would recommend as an antidote againſt the ſpirit of licentiouſneſs is, that every young man, at the time he firſt feels the ſoft ſentiments, attach himſelf to ſome virtuous young woman, and make her the miſtreſs of his affections. This antidote is of more univerſal uſe than the foregoing. Every body has not abilities ſufficient to enable him to examine the evidences of chriſtianity; but every body has it in his power to look out for ſome amiable female, and, at leaſt for *ſome* time, to fix his heart on her. I would not, indeed, have him, (in this caſe) always marry, or even mention his paſſion to her. This might be imprudent, and ruinous to them both. Let this be deferred to a proper ſeaſon. But I would have him conſider her in his own mind as the center of his wiſhes and purſuits. This will effectually prevent his deſires from ſtraying. He will regard every act of licentiouſneſs in himſelf as treaſon againſt the idol of his heart. He will endeavour to purchaſe her eſteem by a noble conduct, and be fearful to forfeit it by baſeneſs. In ſhort; a paſſion like this ennobles the mind, exalts the character, refines the affections, and is, in every view, a moſt excellent preſervative againſt diſſipation.

The fourth thing which I would recommend as an antidote againſt licentiouſneſs is—*action*. There is not a ſtronger prompter of the evil affections than *idleneſs*. It is the great ſource of all looſe thoughts, vain deſires, whimſical fancies, wandering viſions, and peccant motions. It engenders curioſity, it produces vapours; it is the cauſe of languiſhments, depreſſions, low ſpirits, palpitations at the heart, heats in the blood, fluſhes, flutters, flurries, the ſpleen, the hyſterics. It brings on low pulſes, weak nerves, ſtartings, ſwimmings, wiſhes, ſtretchings, cards, dice, ſchemeing of all kinds, rompings, routs, balls, maſquerades, violent paſſions, and all the other notable ſymptoms which diſtinguiſh the great world. It leads to drunkenneſs, dozing, ſtupidity, tædor, fooliſh talking, idle jeſting, ſuperfluous company, ridiculous frolics, drams, ſnuff, ſtrong waters, looſe houſes; which end in dropſies, retchings, ſhakings, loſs of appetite, invincible habits of private drinking, quarrels, bruiſings, diſeaſes, doctors, incapacities, with a total loſs of induſtry and application. "Ye are idle," ſaid Pharaoh to the children of Iſrael, "ye are idle, therefore ye "ſay let us go and do ſacrifice." In like manner, though with more reaſon, may *we* ſay to the debauchees of the preſent age, ye are *idle*, therefore your thoughts wander after *women*. Go, therefore, now, and *work*. I ſay go work.—Labour, toil, ſweat, brace your nerves, give play to your lungs, and drive out theſe vain cogitations. If you follow any particular buſineſs, give application to it;—be regular in your hours of attendance, make it not a by-work, be ſyſtematical in your tranſactions, be mechanical in your motions, go to bed early, that you may be able to riſe in the morning. Only—guard againſt one thing—ſuffer not yourſelves to be ſeized with the ſpirit of avarice, for this is a worſe ſpirit than the other. If your fortune places you above buſineſs,—ride, walk, run, hunt, fiſh, fence, ſwim, you may even dance; inure yourſelves to the rigours of the weather, to cold, to heat, to faſting, to fatigue; find, invent, create employment for yourſelves; have always ſome point in view; drive it, urge it, be earneſt about it; when, by the united powers of ability and perſeverance, you have carried it, fix upon ſome other point, (he is unhappy who has not a point in view,) and let it be ſuch a one as is attended with difficulties, that you may have the pleaſure of ſurmounting them.—If you poſſeſs capacity, lay plans for the good of your country. Study to underſtand commerce, manufactures, navigations; enter into the theory of ſtocks, of annuities, of the balance of trade, of free ports, of excluſive companies. See if you can diſcover the north-weſt paſſage. Provide yourſelf with an apparatus of Philoſophical inſtruments. Examine the mechanical powers, the properties of air, of water, of ſteam; learn the conſtruction and uſe of fire engines, and ventilators, and thunder rods; make yourſelf acquainted with the hiſtory of electricity, ſtudy aſtronomy, get teleſcopes, take a voyage to the ſouth, and obſerve the tranſit of Venus. Or turn your attention to the art of *war*;—to fortification, to encamping, to entrenching, to gunnery, to attack and defence, to marches, countermarches, battles, ſieges, advantageous poſts, paying, feeding, cloathing your troops, ſubſiſting them in an enemy's country, intercepting retreats, cutting off convoys, paſſing rivers, making treaties, amuſing them with falſe movements, and whatever elſe a conſummate General ought to be acquainted with. It would be ſtrange if you could not find ſome method of employing your thoughts, and keeping them from running upon nonſenſe. If this be ſtill too little, go into the cabinet; ſtudy the intereſt of the different ſtates, form alliances, plan revolutions, (only be not guilty of treaſon) preſerve the balance of power, commence *politician*, in ſhort, rather than be *idle*.—If your genius or inclination do not carry you into thoſe tracts, yet ſtill a man of fortune can never want noble employment in a domeſtic ſphere. Is not the field of agriculture open? May he not ſet a great example of improvement to the country? May he not cultivate his grounds, plant his trees, divide his gardens? May he not advance money for theſe purpoſes, at moderate intereſt, to thoſe who want it? Is it not in his power, by proper encouragement, and ſetting an example of induſtry, to make the country aſſume a new appearance; to covert it from ſavage to civilized, from a deſart to a paradiſe?—Or is there no field for the nobler exertions of generoſity and compaſſion? Can he not relieve the diſtreſſed and protect the weak? Are there not widows to be comforted, and orphans to be taken home? Are there not induſtrious families who want a ſtock to begin with? Is there not many a lovely young woman whoſe charms would be improved by a little fortune? And is there not many an honeſt young man who would enter into the honourable ſtate of matrimony if he had but a ſmall matter to ſet up upon? How many families might you make happy? From how many ſoft eyes might you draw the tear of gratitude? What ſmiles of complacency would meet you wherever you went? What looks of joy, what ſilent prayers, what bleſſings would attend your progreſs? He muſt have a ſtrange ſoul who can live only for himſelf. Would not this be better than ſtaggering through the ſtreets at midnight, or ſpending your money in a bawdy-houſe? Or is the immortal mind of man capable of no nobler enjoyment than rattling the dice, or ſwearing at a gaming-table? Would it not even be better than ſqueezing your dependants, and forcing them to curſe you? Are you rich? Do you poſſeſs influence? Aſk your heart, then, how you have employed it. Where is the man who bleſſes you? Where is the family who calls you their benefactor? Is there none—none? What, then, has the great man been doing with his fortune? He has been purchaſing girls, hiring barbers, paying French cooks, bribing voters, maintaining taylors, pampering valets, and lacqueys, and waiting men, and waiting women, and blacks, and dogs, and eunuchs; he has given balls and aſſemblies, and maſquerades, and ſeen plays, and routs, and horſe races, and bear baitings, and cock fights—* * * * * Good Heaven! This is a ſubject worthy of the indignation of eloquence. I feel my ſpirits riſe, and would expatiate upon it as it deſerves, had I not confined myſelf in theſe directions, to plainneſs.

Another thing I would recommend as an antidote againſt licentiouſneſs is a ſimple method of living, eſpecially a ſimple diet. One great cauſe of licentiouſneſs among us is undoubtedly that rage of luxury and high living which has infatuated all ranks, and thrown the nation into a fever. The paſſions and the animal œconomy are cloſely connected, and what pampers the one, muſt inflame the other. From what proceed thoſe hectic affections, thoſe tumults of the blood, and high tide of the ſpirits; which intermit and riſe, and ſicken and ſwell by intervals; but from high food, high ſeaſonings, ſtrong meats, ſtronger drinks, wines, ſpiceries, and foreign infuſions? I ſhall be ſhort upon this article, becauſe I would not invade the province of the phyſician. But if we would confine ourſelves to a plain diet, and the wholeſome beverages of our own country, (not to be more particular) our inclinations would be more temperate, nor would the carnal mind be ſo pampered as we find it is.

Laſtly, and above all,—LET us beſeech God that he will give us the aſſiſtance of his Holy Spirit to enable us to ſubdue this, and every other irregular affection. Our own ſtrength, God knows, is not to be depended on. "Lead us not into temptation," is part of that excellent prayer which was compoſed as our model. The more I conſider this petition, the more I admire it. It diſcovers the moſt intimate knowledge of human nature. It ſuppoſes that much, if not every thing, depends upon the *temptation*. Conſcious, therefore, of our own weakneſs, let us inceſſantly pray that we may not be led into temptation. Let us not two hardily expoſe ourſelves to it. Certain defeat is the general conſequence. Farther, let us watch our hearts in their firſt motions. Let us even, if it be neceſſary, make a covenant with our eyes. Finally, let him that ſtandeth, take heed leſt he fall; and, if he has already fallen, let him repent and ſin no more. *Amen.*

To the PRINTER *of the* PENNSYLVANIA PACKET.

Be pleaſed to inſert in your next paper the following obſervations, which will oblige divers of your cuſtomers.

IT is matter of real ſorrow and diſtreſs to many ſober inhabitants of different denominations, to hear of the return of thoſe ſtrolling comedians, who are travelling thro' America propagating vice and immorality. And it is much to the diſreputation of this city, that more encouragement ſhould be given them here, than in any other place on the continent. It appears to me to be the incumbent duty of the magiſtrates to ſuppreſs them, by proceeding againſt them as vagrants, for ſuch they are conſidered in the eye of the law, and I do not apprehend the Governor's licence can legally or ought to exempt them, or be an excuſe to the magiſtrates (who are under oaths and affirmations to execute the laws of the country) from dealing with them as the law directs. It would be well for the magiſtrates to examine narrowly the nature and meaning of their oaths of office, and how the law ſtands in this particular. Is not vagrancy an offence, and a breach of the criminal law? Are not ſtrolling comedians conſidered as vagrants? I believe they are. Is not the playhouſe a public nuiſance? I believe it is, and of the worſt kind, and ought to be preſented by the grand jury. Can the licence of a Governor of a province legitimate that which is againſt law? It is clear it cannot. Some Kings of England formerly by *non obſtante clauſes* did undertake to diſpenſe with laws, but we know ſuch diſpenſations were determined to be illegal and deſtructive of government. Theſe players probably know the light the law views them in, and therefore ſeek protection under the Governor's licence, but I know of no law of this province or extending here, by which ſuch licence is warranted. The preſent mode in England of granting letters patent and licences is, I ſuppoſe, founded upon an act of parliament made in the 10th of Geo. 2d, cap. 28, part of which it may be uſeful to recite, and is as follows:

"Whereas by an act of parliament made in the twelfth year of the reign of her late Majeſty Queen Anne, intituled, *An act for reducing the laws relating to rogues, vagabonds, ſturdy beggars and vagrants into one act of parliament; and for the more effectual puniſhing ſuch rogues, vagabonds, ſturdy beggars and vagrants, and ſending them whither they ought to be ſent,* it was enacted that all perſons pretending themſelves to be patent gatherers or collectors for priſons, gaols or hoſpitals, and wandering abroad for that purpoſe; all fencers, bearwards, common players of interludes and other perſons therein named, ſhall be deemed rogues and vagabonds: And whereas ſome doubts have ariſen concerning ſo much of the ſaid act as relates to common players of interludes, now for amending and explaining the ſame, be it enacted, &c. that from and after the 24th day of June 1737, every perſon who ſhall for hire, gain or reward, act, repreſent or perform, or cauſe to be acted any interlude, tragedy, comedy, opera, play, farce or other entertainment of the ſtage, or any part or parts therein, in caſe ſuch perſon ſhall not have any legal ſettlement in the place where the ſame ſhall be acted, &c. without authority by virtue of letters patent from his Majeſty, his heirs or ſucceſſors, or without licence from the Lord Chamberlain for the time being, ſhall be deemed to be a rogue and a vagabond, &c. (vid. the act)

The act goes on directing how licences are to be obtained, with this proviſo:

Provided always that no perſon or perſons ſhall be authoriſed by virtue of any letters patent from his Majeſty, his heirs, ſucceſſors, or predeceſſors, or by the licence of the Lord Chamberlain, to act, repreſent or perform for hire, gain or reward, any interlude, tragedy, comedy, opera, play, farce or other entertainment, of the ſtage, in any part of Great-Britain, except in the city of Weſtminſter and within the liberties thereof, and in ſuch places where his Majeſty, his heirs or ſucceſſors, ſhall, in their royal perſons reſide, and during ſuch reſidence only.

From the words of this ſtatute it appears, that theſe exhibitions are conſidered as *mala prohibita* though the ancient fathers, and many moderns, take them to be *mala in ſe*, giving to the King and his Chamberlain, and to them only a diſpenſing power in a very guarded and reſtricted manner which imply a negative upon all others, this power is of the inſeparable regalia of the crown and cannot be delegated, beſides this act of Parliament is local, made ſince the ſettlement of theſe provinces, and conſequently not in force here. I cite it to obviate the argument, that becauſe the King has a diſpenſing power in this caſe, his deputy has alſo, and as I take it and the ſtatute of Anne to be declarative of the common law as to thoſe who are deemed vagrants; theſe ſtatutes prove to me, that common players, &c. are vagrants and ſturdy beggars in general legal acceptation.

Hawkins in his pleas of the crown Bo. 1 C. 75.
S. 6 and 7 ſays thus "Alſo it hath been ſaid,
" that all common ſtages for rope dancers, and
" alſo all common gaming houſes, are nuiſances
" in the eye of the law, not only becauſe they are
" *great temptations to idleneſs*, but alſo becauſe
" they are apt to draw together great numbers of
" diſorderly perſons, which cannot but be very
" inconvenient to the neighbourhood.

S. 7 " Alſo it hath been holden that a common
" play-houſe may be a nuiſance, if it draw toge-
" ther ſuch numbers of coaches or people, &c. as
" prove generally inconvenient to the places aja-
" cent; and it ſeems to be a proper diſtinction
" between play-houſes and the nuiſances mention-
" ed in the foregoing ſection, that play-houſes
" having been originally inſtituted with a lauda-
" ble deſign of recommending virtue to the imi-
" tation of the people, and expoſing vice and folly,
" are not nuiſances in their own nature, but may
" only become ſuch by accident." But what is here ſaid that play-houſes are not nuiſances in their own nature, ſeems contrary to the language of the forecited acts of Parliament, and I take it not to be law, when applied to the modern ſtages, yet admitting it to be ſo, it does not exculpate the players from the crime of vagrancy, &c. and within the expreſs words of Hawkins, the play-houſe in this city is a nuiſance, becauſe great numbers of coaches and people are drawn together, &c. to the diſturbance of the neighbourhood; and it is notorious that ſo far from virtues being recommended to the imitation of the people, that vice and immorality are there exhibited in ſuch pleaſing colours as to induce many giddy and unwary youth to realize and reduce to practice what they ſee there diſplayed under fictitious characters, beſides many other evils; ſo that the play-houſe without exaggeration, may be called the ſchool of vice and debauchery. And what our firſt worthy Proprietor William Penn ſays of them is well founded, when ſpeaking of ſome of the pernicious paſtimes people are too much engaged in, he adds.

" But of all theſe wretched inventions, the
" play-houſes, like ſo many helliſh ſeminaries, do
" moſt pernicioully conduce to theſe ſad and mi-
" ſerable ends; where little beſides frothy wan-
" ton, if not directly obſcene and prophane hu-
" mours are repreſented; which are of notorious
" ill conſequence upon the minds of moſt, eſpeci-
" ally the youth that frequent them. And thus
" it is that idle and debauched ſtagers are encou-
" raged and maintained; than which ſcarcely a
" greater abomination can be thought on of that
" rank of impieties, and truly nothing but the ex-
" ceſſive pleaſure people take therein could blind
" their eyes from ſeeing it.

" Groſſer impieties are ſo big, they are plainly
" ſeen; ſo dirty, they are eaſily detected; which
" education and common temperance, as well as
" conſtitution in many, teach them to abhor; and
" if they ſhould be committed, they carry with
" them a proportionable conviction. But theſe
" pretended innocents, theſe ſuppoſed harmleſs
" ſatisfactions, are more ſurpriſing, more deſtruc-
" tive, for as they eaſily gain an admiſſion by the
" ſenſes, ſo the more they pretend to innocency,
" the more they ſecure the minds of people in the
" common uſe of them, till they become ſo inſen-
" ſible of their evil conſequences, that with a
" mighty confidence they can plead for them."

Select Works of William Penn, *fo.* 94, 95.

And in order to ſhew the ſenſe of the firſt ſettlers of this province upon the ſubject, it may be profitable to recite part of the 37th of the laws agreed upon by the Governor and Freemen in England, ſhortly after obtaining the provincial charter, which is as follows.

" That as a careleſs and corrupt Adminiſtrati-
" on of Juſtice draws the wrath of God upon
" Magiſtrates, ſo the wildneſs and looſneſs of
" the people provoke the indignation of God
" againſt a country, therefore that all ſuch offen-
" ces againſt God, as ſwearing, curſing, lying,
" prophane talking, drunkenneſs, drinking of
" healths, obſcene words, &c. all prizes, ſtage
" plays, cards, dice, May-games, maſques, re-
" vels, bull baitings, cock fightings, bear bait-
" ings, and the like, which excite the people to
" rudeneſs, cruelty, looſeneſs and irreligion, ſhall
" be reſpectively diſcouraged and ſeverely puniſh-
" ed according to the appointment of the Gover-
" nor and Freemen in Council and General Aſ-
" ſembly, &c.

And afterwards in the ſame year, at an Aſſembly held at Cheſter, alias Upland, an act was made againſt riotous ſports and practices, as plays, &c.

From what has been ſaid, I think it appears,

1ſt. That common Players &c. are vagrants and ſturdy beggars.

2d. That the play-houſe in this city is a public nuiſance.

3d. That a licence or protection granted to the players is void, being without, and againſt law.

All which is ſubmitted to the cool and ſerious conſideration of the reader, by

PHILADELPHUS.

CHARLESTOWN, (*South-Carolina,*) *Oct.* 11.

There has been ſome damage done to the ſmall craft at Grenada, by a gale of wind, of a ſhort duration, which happened on the 16th of laſt month: A ſchooner belonging to Capt. Gilbert Harriſon, of this port, and a ſmall Virginia ſchooner, were loſt in it.

BOSTON, *Oct.* 28.

Captain Scott, was offered the tea intended to be ſent here, as were ſeveral Captains of veſſels for this port, but they all refuſed taking it on board. It was not thought, when he left London, that the Eaſt-India Company would ſend any tea, fearing it would meet with a reception, not at all to their advantage, in America.

A correſpondent informs us, that letters from London ſay, that the great perſons about the court, after *reading the letters* which have made ſuch a mighty buſtle, were of opinion, that they were not a ſufficient foundation for the Reſolves, and that it was not likely the Governor would be removed.

NEW-YORK, *Nov.* 28.

On Friday laſt his Majeſty's royal regiment of Welch Fuſileers under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Barnard, and the royal regiment of artillery, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Cleavland, were reviewed by his Excellency Major General Haldimand, commanding in chief his Majeſty's forces in North-America. There were preſent his Excellency the Governor and his Lady, together with all the principal inhabitants of this city and its vicinities, who returned full of the moſt perfect ſatisfaction afforded by the brilliant appearance, and animated manœuvres, of theſe two gallant and finely appointed battalions.

Extract of a letter from St. George's Key, dated Honduras Bay, Auguſt 29, 1773.

"The day before yeſterday arrived at this Key, the Garland man of war, in conſequence of a petition from the inhabitants of this place to Admiral Rodney in Jamaica; ſhe is to ſtay here until there is an end to the rebellion. There were great matters expected from the laſt party we had out in ſearch of the inſurgents, but to the great grief of every body here, they have returned unſucceſsful, not being lucky enough to fall in with them. It is uncertain whether they have gone back towards the Spaniards, or whether they have encamped ſomewhere nigh hand. Until the truth of this is known, we apprehend ourſelves almoſt in as much danger as ever, and Heaven only knows when there will be an end to it.

"The Garland in her way hither, called at Port Omhoa, at which place ſhe ſpoke a regiſter ſhip bound for Old Spain, who gave the following melancholy account, viz. That on the 29th of July laſt the city of Guatimalla was ſunk by an earthquake, and upwards of 30,000 ſouls periſhed. It was but a few days before the Garland ſpoke the ſhip that ſhe received the expreſs to carry home. As this is the firſt veſſel for America ſince we received the news, we beg you will have it inſerted in your news-papers.

By letters of good authority from England, we are informed that the 14th regiment, now at St. Auguſtine, the 16th at Penſacola, and the 52d at Quebec, will be relieved next ſummer; and that the 4th, or King's own, and the 5th regiments are ordered out for that purpoſe, but we cannot yet learn what other corps is to be added to them to complete the relief.

And we are likewiſe informed, that for the future the garriſons in the Weſt-Indies will be relieved by regiments doing duty in North-America, which will be always ſupplied by freſh battalions from Great-Britain and Ireland.

Next week his Excellency the General will ſet out for Philadelphia, to review the Royal regiment of Ireland, commanded by Major Hamilton; and on his return his Excellency will pay the ſame compliment to the 47th regiment, under the command of Lieut. Col. Neſbit, at Perth-Amboy.

PHILADELPHIA, *Nov.* 8.

We hear from London, by way of Boſton, that notwithſtanding the pompous and authoritative ſtile in which the ſeveral accounts of the inſurrection of the Chilians is contradicted in the Gazetteer of Auguſt 20th; yet, we have full as good authority to ſay, that the native Chilians have actually taken arms againſt their tyrant maſters, the Spaniards, whom they in ſeveral battles defeated, and at length regained poſſeſſion of Baldivia, in the manner related in almoſt all the public prints. The Spaniſh Miniſter, it is ſaid, is inſtructed to conceal as much of theſe particulars from the Engliſh as poſſible, and accordingly with Spaniſh effrontery, he hath ventured to repreſent the whole as a fiction; but the DON ſhould be told, that though he can ſettle matters with the Hague Gazette, yet the public prints of this country are not ſo currupt, as to ſcreen from the eyes of he people, a tranſaction of ſuch importance, as the oppoſition of a brave nation to Spaniſh tyranny, Catholic perfidy, and moſt chriſtian cruelty; even if Spaniſh gold ſhould be offered them to ſuppreſs the facts.

On Sunday the 31ſt ult. ſailed for London, the ſhip Richard Penn, Capt. All, with whom went paſſengers, the Rev. Mr. John Ewing, Col. Fell, and Meſſrs. James Potts, and John Cox, of this city.

MARRIED.] MR. WILLIAM HALL, Printer, of this city, to MISS TRENCHARD, daughter to GEORGE TRENCHARD, Eſq; of Salem. CAPTAIN ROBERT SHEWELL, of this city, to MISS POLLY BOYER, of Maryland. MR. JOHN WEATHERHEAD, of Maryland, to MISS POLLY SYKES, of Dover.

On Tueſday evening laſt were interred in Wiccacoe Church Yard, the remains of Mr. JAMES FORSTER:

"His ev'ry look and geſture was a joke,
"Which made even thick lip'd melancholy
"To gather up her face into a ſmile
"Before ſhe was aware.—Ah! ſullen now," he ſleeps—
"And dumb as the green turf that covers him."

We hear that SAMUEL CHEW, Eſq; Prothonotary of Kent County, is appointed one of the Supreme Judges, for the Lower Counties on Delaware.

On Saturday the 30th ult. the Aſſembly held at New-Caſtle, for the Lower Counties on Delaware, adjourn'd.

An ADDRESS of the ASSEMBLY to the GOVERNOR.

To the Honourable JOHN PENN, Eſquire, *Governor and Commander in chief of the counties of* Newcaſtle, Kent *and* Suſſex *upon* Delaware, *and province of* Pennſylvania.

May it pleaſe your Honor,

WE the Repreſentatives of the Freemen of the counties of Newcaſtle, Kent and Suſſex upon Delaware, beg leave to wait upon your Honor, with our ſincere congratulations, upon your re-acceſſion to the government and chief command of this colony.

The felicity the good people of this government enjoyed under your former adminiſtration, and that of our late worthy Governor, gives us a well-grounded proſpect of future happineſs, whilſt one of your honorable family preſides over us; and we confeſs we feel a particular ſatisfaction in being governed perſonally by one of our Proprietors, whoſe true intereſts and that of our conſtituents are ſo intimately connected.

Your tender regard for our laws and civil and religious liberties, during your continuance in the chief command of theſe counties for many years heretofore, very deſervedly engaged the eſteem and affection of the people; and we now aſſure your Honor that we ſtill retain the ſame ſentiments, and have an earneſt deſire to continue that perfect harmony and good underſtanding which has hitherto ſubſiſted between you and the Aſſemblies here, wiſhing for nothing more than to be able to give your Honor the moſt convincing proofs of it.

Signed by order of the Houſe,
Oct. 21, 1773. CÆSAR RODNEY, Speaker.

The GOVERNOR'S ANSWER to the above ADDRESS.

GENTLEMEN,

I AM ſincerely thankful for the kind and reſpectful expreſſions of your addreſs, which give me the higheſt ſatisfaction, as they afford me an agreeable teſtimony not only of your approbation of my former adminiſtration, but of your confidence in my future conduct.

I have a pleaſing remembrance of the harmony which ſubſiſted between me and former aſſemblies of theſe counties, and ſhall always chearfully concur with you in promoting the continuance of ſo great a public advantage.

As you cannot be more ſenſible than I am of the intimate connexion between the true intereſts of the Proprietaries and your conſtituents, I flatter myſelf you will always find me equally ſolicitous to preſerve it; and being ſincerely diſpoſed to promote the happineſs and proſperity of the people you repreſent, I hope your expectations from the perſonal government of one of your Proprietaries will not be diſappointed.

Oct. 22, 1773. *JOHN PENN.*

CUSTOM-HOUSE, PHILADELPHIA.

INWARD ENTRIES.

Sch. Dorothy, J. Finley, Virginia,
Sch. Molly, L. Goffigin, Virginia,
Sch. Neptune, J. King, North-Carolina,
Sch. Dolphin, W. Worth, Virginia,
Ship Rachael, W. Sampſon, North-Carolina,
Brig Sea Nymph, J. Blewer, South-Carolina,
Sloop Mulberry, T. Slater, North-Carolina,
Sloop Polly, J. Davidſon, Jamaica,
Ship Phœnix, W. Gamble, Liſbon,
Ship Charming Nancy, C. Biddle, Hiſpaniola,
Sloop Dolphin, J. White, Hiſpaniola.

OUTWARDS.

Ship Rebecca & Suſanna, R. Caſſon, Gibralter,
Brig Sally, J. Brown, St. Euſtatia,
Ship Liverpool, A. Beard, Jamaica,
Ship Delaware, A. Cain, Liſbon,
Ship Sally, G. Gilbert, Liſbon,
Brig Leiſure Hour, J. Thompſon, N. Providence,
Sloop Charlotte, J. Coburn, Virginia,
Sloop Rachael, J. Taylor, Grenadoes.

CLEARED.

Sloop Dove, J. Hayward, St. Euſtatia,
Sch. Lydia, G. Bears, Boſton,
Ship Ann, G. Fortia, Briſtol,
Ship Pennſylvania Packet, P. Oſborn, Vigo,
Sloop Peace & Plenty, R. Mumford, Rhode Iſland,
Sch. Lively, H. Johnſton, Salem, N. E.
Brig Betſy, T. Welch, S. Carolina,
Ship Lyon, J. Hamilton, Corunna,
Snow Sally, S. Jones, Milford,
Schooner Katie, J. Baſden, Virginia,
Schooner Elizabeth, B. Greenway, N. Carolina,
Sloop Robert W. B. Bunting, Virginia,
Brig Rachel, L. Simmons, Madeira,
Sloop Friendſhip, W. Gunnel, Rhode Iſland,
Schooner Betſy, S. Williams, Hiſpaniola,
Ship Sally, J. Oſman, Jamaica,
Sloop Ranger, J. Young, Maryland,
Snow Sarah, R. Jones, Virginia,
Sloop Peggy, G. Crombie, Virginia,
Sloop Lydia, R. Sinnot, Virginia,
Ship Peace and Plenty, C. M'Kinzie, New-York.

LIST of LETTERS remaining in the POST-OFFICE, *LANCASTER. Oct.* 5, 1773.

A.

JAMES ARDERY, Cumberland county; John Adam, York county; Rev. John Andrews, Thomas Anderſon, Joſeph Alexander, Miſs Alexander, Shippen's Town.

B.

Robert Barr, Saliſbury Townſhip, Lancaſter County. Paul Barnet, near Fort Auguſta Courthouſe. James Blair, Cheſnut Level. Robert Burn, Chambers Town. Sarah Beſt, near Peach Bottom Ferry. Nicholas Bartholemew, Lancaſter. Gavine Black, Lancaſter County. Widow Bratton, Shippen's Town.

C.

Iſbal Campbel, John Colwall, Lancaſter County. James Crough, James Carrothers, York County. John Carrothers, Robert Campbel, Cumberland County. John Carſon, Cheſnut Level. Owen Carney, Saliſbury Townſhip, William Charters, Hanover.

D.

William Daviſon, Cumberland County. Richard Devenpery, New-garden Townſhip. Peter Dadudy, Mount-joy Townſhip. Henry Douchan, Path Valley. Anthony Danlevy, Little-Britain. Bartholomew Dinis, Lancaſter County. P. Matthew De Coin, Lancaſter. John Douglaſs, Straban. Michael Drew, Cumberland. Robert Doak, Drummore. William Douglaſs, York County.

D.

Catherine Elliot, Cheſnut Level. James Evers, Bethel Houſer. James Edwards, John Elliot, Pequea. John Evart, Hanover.

F.

Andrew Finley, York County. (2) Alexander Forgy, Peters Townſhip. (2) James Fegan, Conewaga. David Fraizer, Andrew Forgy, William Fiſher, James Finney, Cumberland County. Dr. Fullerton, Pequea.

G.

John Grea, Thomas Graham, James Geleſpie, Jacob Grouver, near Duncan Town.

H.

Jacob Hart, James Higgis, Robert Hunter, Robert Hamie, Robert Harvey, Cumberland County. Andrew Henry, Jun. James Harvey, Joſeph or Sarah Harriſon, Samuel Hadden, York County. Robert Hamilton, Saliſbury. Robert Heſlip, James Hiddleſton, John Henry, Henry Hall, Andrew Holliday, Lancaſter County.

I.

David Johnſton, Cheſnut Level. (2) David Johnſton, Cumberland County. John Inſley, Hugh Jenkins, James Johnſton, York County. John Johnſton, Martick.

K.

George Kennedy, James Keamer, Robert Kennedy, Lancaſter County.

L.

David Lynch, Hugh or John Larime, (2) York County. Joſeph Lamb, (2) John Linſey, John Lambrock, Cumberland County. John Leech.

M.

Joſeph Morehead, (2) Shippenſburgh. Samuel M'Cutchen, Cumberland. John Martin, Patrick M'Glaughland, York County. John M'Calliſter, Howard Moore, John Millar, Samuel M'Calment or Joſeph Millar, Samuel Mulligan, William M'Caſkey, in Faun. Matthias Cramer, John M'Conill, Dennis M'Groudy, James Munks, Samuel M'Canmond, James M'Maſters, George M'Candlaſs, David Mitchell, Robert M'William, Elizabeth M'Cormick, Archibald M'Culloch, John Montgomery, John M'Bride, Peters Town. James M'Clelland, Thomas Montgomery, Cumberland County. John Mitchell, Shippen's Town. James Mills, Straban. William M'Dowall, Daniel M'Lelland.

N.

Alexander Noble, (2) Donegal. William Nicholſon, Shippenſburgh.

P.

John Pollock, John Poak, Carliſle. Peter Price, Old's Works. John Pinchbeck, William Philips.

R.

Andrew Robinſon, Cumberland County. John Rogers, Samuel Rea, Herkleſs Roney.

S.

John Scannell, Rev. Robert Smith, Pequea. Timothy Sulivan, Jean Stewart, John Sloan, Daniel Slone, Samuel or Andrew Smith, Robert Semple, Charles Stewart, Cumberland County. Margaret Stevenſon, Adam Stewart, Little Britain. William Smith, Lancaſter. David Sloan, Andrew Smith, York County. Lawrence Sloan, Lancaſter County. Samuel Snodgreſs, Entram Townſhip. Ephraim Steel, Alexander Sittin, William Smith, John Shannin, Carliſle. Robert Smith, Queen's County. John Sherett, Reading. Walter Smiley.

T.

George Taylor, Nathaniel Terbet, Carliſle. Thomas Tumbin, David Templeton, Cumberland Co.

V.

Robert Verner.

W.

James Wilſon, Eſq; Carliſle. (2) Michael Wyn, Archibald and James Walker, Lancaſter County. John Williams, Alexander Wright, Cumberland County. Frederick Watts, John Wilſon, Schoolmaſter, Thomas Wilkins, York. Samuel Whiteſide, Straban.

Y

Thomas Young, (2) William Young, (2) York County. Alexander Young. (2)

⁂

Poſitively the LAST WEEK.

BY AUTHORITY.

By the AMERICAN COMPANY, at the Theatre in Southwark, this preſent MONDAY, the 8th of November, A TRAGEDY, called

HAMLET,
PRINCE OF DENMARK.

To which will be added, a NEW FARCE, *never performed there*, called the

IRISH WIDOW,

Ladies and Gentlemen will pleaſe to ſend their ſervants at four o'clock.

Tickets (without which no perſon can be admitted) are ſold at the bar of the Coffee-Houſe, and at Mr. Bell's in Lombard-ſtreet. Boxes, 7*s.* 6*d.* Pit, 5*s.* Gallery, 3*s.*

Juſt publiſhed and to be ſold by JOHN DUNLAP, in Market-ſtreet, and by JAMES HUMPHREYS, at the lower corner of Black Horſe Alley, in Front-ſtreet,

THE
IRISH WIDOW,

A new humourous Dramatic Entertainment, as it is performed at the Theatre Royal in Drury-lane.

Alſo, a few copies of

SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER,
Or, THE MISTAKES OF A NIGHT,
To be ſold by JOHN DUNLAP.

THIS DAY the time expires which was limited for renewing the tickets in the third claſs of Pettie's Iſland Caſh Lottery for Norrington Preſbyterian Church, &c. and as a few of the adventurers in the ſecond claſs have neglected renewing, they are hereby informed that unleſs they apply before Wedneſday the 17th inſtant, their numbers will be diſpoſed of to the firſt that offers.

ABRAHAM USHER,

Has imported in the laſt ſhips from London, Hull, Liverpool and Glaſgow,

A LARGE and general aſſortment of European and Eaſt-India GOODS, ſuitable for the preſent ſeaſon, which he will ſell on low terms for caſh or ſhort credit, at his ſtore in Front-ſtreet, the fifth door above Walnut-ſtreet.

WILLDAY AND MONTGOMERY,

At their ſtore in Fourth-ſtreet, near Market-ſtreet, have for SALE,

AN aſſortment of European and Eaſt-India GOODS, amongſt which are a great variety of SILKS, as brocaded and ſtriped luteſtrings, plain and flowered mantuas, plain and figured ſattins, paduaſoys, ducapes, taffaties, peelongs, perſians, modes and ſarſanents; collar velvet and other ribbands, China ſilk handkerchiefs, fine India dimity pallampores, and other ſuch India Goods; alſo a few of the beſt Wilton Carpets, of different ſizes; all which will be ſold low for caſh or the uſual credit.

TO BE SOLD,

A TWO ſtory brick HOUSE on the eaſt ſide of Front-ſtreet, about twenty five feet front, and forty feet deep to Water-ſtreet, between Walnut-ſtreet and the Drawbridge, now in the tenure of the Widow Bolitho: The advantage of the two fronts muſt make it very valuable for any kind of buſineſs. Enquire of JOSEPH PENROSE, near the New-Market.

N. B. A young man, a miller, well acquainted with French burrs, and can be well recommended, may hear of a place by enquiring as above.

FOR LONDONDERRY,
THE SHIP
WALLWORTH,
CONNOLLY M'CAUSLAND,
Maſter;

WILL ſail very ſoon, having the greateſt part of her cargo engaged. For freight or paſſage apply to the Captain on board, at Powell's wharf, or to BARCLAY and MITCHELL.

FOR CHARLESTOWN, S. CAROLINA,
THE BRIGANTINE
SEA NYMPH,
JOSEPH BLEWER,
MASTER;

A NEW veſſel, conveniently provided with genteel accommodations for paſſengers, will ſail with all convenient ſpeed. For freight or paſſage apply to JOSEPH BLEWER, at his houſe in Southwark, or on board, at Mr. JOSEPH SIMS's wharf, or to DANIEL ROBINSON, at his ſtore on ſaid wharf, who has for ſale, Carolina Soal Leather, and new Rice.

Philadelphia, 11th Month, 8th, 1773.

TO BE LET,

For a Term of years, and entered on immediately,

AN extraordinary MERCHANT MILL, ſituated in the Borough of Wilmington, on Brandywine Creek, below the Bridge, on a never failing ſtream. Said mill has two water wheels, two pair of burr ſtones, and every thing compleat for the manufacturing of ſuperfine flour: Shallops of a conſiderable burthen may load or unload without any difficulty, it being performed by water.

With ſaid mill will be let, a commodious brick dwelling houſe, Coopers ſhop, and ſtable; alſo, a garden, with other appurtenances ſuitable to accommodate a tenant. The ſituation of the above mentioned Mill, need not be more particularly deſcribed, as it is well known to many, and has the advantage for the ſale of flour of two conſiderable markets, viz. Philadelphia and Wilmington. Any perſon inclining to rent the ſame, may know the terms, by applying to the ſubſcribers in Philadelphia, or to JOSEPH TATNALL, near the premiſes, who will ſhew the ſame.

PHOEBE MORTON, } Executors to the Eſ-
JOHN MO[illegible]ON, } tate of Sam. Morton.

CAME to the ſubſcriber's plantation, on Shearman's Creek, in Cumberland County, ſometime in the month of Auguſt 1772, a ſorrel MARE, about fourteen hands high, twelve years old next ſpring; ſhe paces and trots, has no brand or ear mark, but has a ſtar and ſnip, and ſome ſaddle marks. I advertiſed the ſaid mare when ſhe firſt came, until the 30th of Auguſt laſt. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges and take her away.

HENRY HEATLY.

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcribers, the 25th of October laſt, an Iriſh ſervant boy, named JAMES FARRELL, about five feet four inches high, ſlender made, about ſixteen or ſeventeen years of age, ruddy complexion, ſhort brown hair, has two ſcars on his forehead, and two or three large ſcars on the back of his head, is very talkative and knowing; had on an old blue and white ſtriped jacket, check ſhirt, blue and white ſtriped long trowſers, blue yarn ſtockings, and an old uncocked hat. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant and lodges him in any of his Majeſty's gaols, and gives notice to ANDREW HOLMES near Carliſle, Mr. RANKIN, tavern-keeper, in Lancaſter, WILLIAM HOWARD in Baltimore, or EDWARD HANLON in Water-ſtreet, Philadelphia, either of them will pay the above reward.

JAMES JORDAN,
WILLIAM MUSGROVE.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels are forbid to carry off ſaid ſervant at their peril.

A few firkins of good Iriſh butter to be ſold at Edward Hanlon's in Water-ſtreet.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

WAS STOLEN on the 26th of October laſt, from the ſubſcriber, living in Juniata Settlement, Cumberland County, a SORREL HORSE, about 15 hands high, 12 years old, with a ſhort bob tail, has a ſtar in his forehead, a ſlit in his nigh ear, an obſcure brand on his near ſhoulder, and is a natural trotter. The thief is ſuppoſed to be a certain JAMES TYNEN, a native of Ireland, and ſpeaks with a great brogue; is about five feet eight inches high, dark brown buſhy hair, and red beard: Had on when he went away, an aſh coloured thick cloth coat and jacket, a wool hat, dirty buckſkin breeches, and blue ribbed ſtockings. I have been informed he has procured a paſs, and changed his name to John Shanahan: He ſerved his time with William Clark, in the County aforeſaid. Whoever takes up ſaid Horſe and Thief, and ſecures the thief ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, and that the owner may have his horſe again, ſhall have the above reward, or, for the horſe alone, THREE POUNDS, paid by

WILLIAM BURGE.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from his bail, about the latter end of July laſt, a certain ARCHIBALD M'FARLAND, born in Ireland, and came to this place about a year ſince; he is a carpenter by trade, about twenty four years of age, and about five feet ſeven inches high, ſlim made, with dark brown hair tied behind; had on and took with him, a brown coat, a grey cloth jacket, black breeches, an Engliſh caſtor hat, with ſundry other cloaths: he is a little ſtoop ſhouldered, of a quick motion of body, flat footed, ſmooth faced, and of a lively diſpoſition. Whoever ſecures the ſaid M'Farland in any of his Majeſty's gaols, ſo that his bail may recover him again, ſhall have the above reward; and if brought to the ſubſcriber, living near St. Georges in Newcaſtle County, ſhall have reaſonable charges, paid by

LAWRENCE HIGGINS.

N. B. It is ſuppoſed he is gone towards Baltimore, and that he hath changed his name.

October 6th, 1773.

WHEREAS MARY DOYLE, wife of JOHN DOYLE, block-maker, in Philadelphia, has behaved to him in ſuch a manner, that he finds it impoſſible to live any longer with her: This is therefore to deſire that no perſon will truſt her on his account, as he is determined not to pay any debts of her contracting, from the date hereof. JOHN DOYLE.

Juſt before the evening cloſed in, our boats landed, and got a few cocoa nuts which they brought off, but ſaw none of the inhabitants. In the night, during which we had rain and hard ſqualls, I ſtood off and on with the ſhips, and at ſeven o'clock in the morning brought to off the inlet. I immediately ſent the boats on ſhore in ſearch of refreſhments, and made all the men who were not ſo ill of the ſcurvy as to be laid up, go in them; I alſo went on ſhore myſelf, and continued there the whole day. We ſaw many houſes or wigwams of the natives, but they were totally deſerted, except by the dogs, who kept an inceſſant howling from the time we came on ſhore till we returned to the ſhip: they were low mean hovels, thatched with cocoa-nut branches; but they were moſt delightfully ſituated in a fine grove of ſtately trees, many of which were the cocoa-nut, and many ſuch as we were utterly unacquainted with. The cocoa-nut trees ſeem to furniſh them with almoſt all the neceſſaries of life; particularly food, ſails, cordage, timber, and veſſels to hold water; ſo that probably theſe people always fix their habitations where the trees abound. We obſerved the ſhore to be covered with coral, and the ſhells of very large pearl oyſters; ſo that I make no doubt but that as profitable a pearl fiſhery might be eſtabliſhed here as any in the world. We ſaw but little of the people, except at a diſtance; we could however perceive that the women had a piece of cloth of ſome kind, probably fabricated of the ſame ſtuff as their ſail, hanging from the waiſt as low as the knee; the men were naked.

Our people, in rummaging ſome of the huts, found the carved head of a rudder, which had manifeſtly belonged to a Dutch longboat, and was very old and worm-eaten. They found alſo a piece of hammered-iron, a piece of braſs, and ſome ſmall iron tools, which the anceſtors of the preſent inhabitants of this place probably obtained from the Dutch ſhip to which the long boat had belonged, all which I brought away with me. Whether theſe people found means to cut off the ſhip, or whether ſhe was loſt upon the iſland or after ſhe left it, cannot be known; but there is reaſon to believe that ſhe never returned to Europe, becauſe no account of her voyage, or of any diſcoveries that ſhe made, is extant. If the ſhip failed from this place in ſafety, it is not perhaps eaſy to account for her leaving the rudder of her longboat behind her; and if ſhe was cut off by the natives, there muſt be much more conſiderable remains of her in the iſland, eſpecially of her iron-work, upon which all Indian nations, who have no metal, ſet the higheſt value; we had no opportunities however to examine this matter farther. The hammered-iron, braſs, and iron-tools I brought away with me; but we found a tool exactly in the form of a carpenter's adze, the blade of which was a pearl oyſter-ſhell; poſſibly this might have been made in imitation of an adze which had belonged to the carpenter of the Dutch ſhip, for among the tools that I brought away there was one which ſeemed to be the remains of ſuch an implement, though it was worn away almoſt to nothing.

Cloſe to the houſes of theſe people, we ſaw buildings of another kind, which appeared to be burying-places, and from which we judged that they had great veneration for their dead. They were ſituated under lofty trees, that gave a thick ſhade; the ſides and tops were of ſtone; and in their figure they ſomewhat reſembled the ſquare tombs, with a flat top, which are always to be found in our country church-yards. Near theſe buildings we found many neat boxes full of human bones, and upon the branches of the trees which ſhaded them, hung a great number of the heads and bones of turtle, and a variety of fiſh, incloſed in a kind of baſket-work of reeds: ſome of the fiſh we took down, and found that nothing remained but the ſkin and the teeth; the bones and entrails ſeemed to have been extracted, and the muſcular fleſh dried away.

We ſent off ſeveral boat-loads of cocoa-nuts, and a great quantity of ſcurvy-graſs, with which the iſland is covered; refreſhments which were of infinite ſervice to us, as by this time I believe there was not a man among us wholly untouched by the ſcurvy.

The freſh water here is very good, but it is ſcarce; the wells which ſupply the natives are ſo ſmall, that when two or three cocoa-nut ſhells have been filled from them, they are dry for a few minutes; but as they preſently fill again, if a little pains were taken to enlarge them, they would abundantly ſupply any ſhip with water.

We ſaw no venemous creature here; but the flies were an intolerable torment, they covered us from head to foot, and filled not only the boat, but the ſhips. We ſaw great numbers of parrots and parroquets, and ſeveral other birds which were altogether unknown to us; we ſaw alſo a beautiful kind of dove, ſo tame that ſome of them frequently came cloſe to us, and even followed us into the Indian huts.

All this day the natives kept themſelves cloſely concealed, and did not even make a ſmoke upon any part of the iſlands as far as we could ſee; probably fearing that a ſmoke might diſcover the place of their retreat. In the evening, we all returned on board the ſhip.

This part of the iſland lies in latitude 14° 29′S. long. 148° 50′ W. and after I got on board, I hauled a little way farther from the ſhore, intending to viſit the other iſland in the morning, which had been ſeen to the weſtward of that before which the ſhip lay, and which is diſtant about ſixty-nine leagues from the Iſlands of Diſappointment, in the direction of W. half S.

The next morning, at ſix o'clock, I made ſail for the iſland which I intended to viſit, and when I reached it, I ſteered S. W. by W. cloſe along the north eaſt ſide of it, but could get no ſoundings: this ſide is about ſix or ſeven leagues long, and the whole makes much the ſame appearance as the other, having a large ſalt water lake in the middle of it. As ſoon as the ſhip came in ſight, the natives ran down to the beach in great numbers: they were armed in the ſame manner as thoſe that we had ſeen upon the other iſland, and kept abreaſt of the ſhip for ſeveral leagues. As the heat of this climate is very great, they ſeemed to ſuffer much by running ſo far in the ſun, for they ſometimes plunged into the ſea, and ſometimes fell flat upon the ſand, that the ſurf might break over them, after which they renewed the race with great vigour. Our boats were at this time ſounding along the ſhore, as uſual, but I had given ſtrict orders to the officers who commanded them never to moleſt the natives, except it ſhould become abſolutely neceſſary for their own defence, but to try all poſſible means to obtain their confidence and good will: our people therefore went as near to the ſhore as they durſt for the ſurf, and made ſigns that they wanted water; the Indians readily underſtood them, and directed them to run down farther along the ſhore, which they did, till they came abreaſt of ſuch a cluſter of houſes as we had juſt left upon the other iſland; to this place the Indians ſtill followed them, and were there joined by many others: the boats immediately hauled cloſe into the ſurf, and we brought to, with the ſhips, at a little diſtance from the ſhore, upon which a ſtout old man, with a long white beard, that gave him a very venerable appearance, came down from the houſes to the beach. He was attended by a young man, and appeared to have the authority of a Chief or King: the reſt of the Indians, at a ſignal which he made, retired to a little diſtance, and he then advanced quite to the water's edge; in one hand he held the green branch of a tree, and in the other he graſped his beard, which he preſſed to his boſom; in this attitude he made a long oration, or rather ſong, for it had a muſical cadence which was by no means diſagreeable. We regretted infinitely that we could not underſtand what he ſaid to us, and not leſs that he could not underſtand any thing which we ſhould ſay to him; to ſhew our good-will, however, we threw him ſome trifling preſents, while he was yet ſpeaking, but he would neither touch them himſelf, nor ſuffer them to be touched by others till he had done: he then walked into the water, and threw our people the green branch, after which he took up the things which had been thrown from the boats. Every thing now having a friendly appearance, our people made ſigns that they ſhould lay down their arms, and moſt of them having complied, one of the midſhipmen, encouraged by this teſtimony of confidence and friendſhip, leaped out of the boat with his cloaths on, and ſwam through the ſurf to the ſhore. The Indians immediately gathered round him, and began to examine his cloaths with great curioſity; they ſeemed particularly to admire his waiſtcoat, and being willing to gratify his new friends, he took it off, and preſented it to them; this courteſy, however, produced a diſagreeable effect, for he had no ſooner given away his waiſtcoat, than one of the Indians very ingeniouſly untied his cravat, and the next moment ſnatched it from his neck, and ran away with it. Our adventurer, therefore, to prevent his being ſtripped by piece-meal, made the beſt of his way back again to the boat: ſtill, however, we were upon good terms, and ſeveral of the Indians ſwam off to our people, ſome of them bringing a cocoa-nut, and others a little freſh water in a cocoa-nut ſhell. But the principal object of our boats, was to obtain ſome pearls; and the men, to aſſiſt them in explaining their meaning, had taken with them ſome of the pearl oyſter ſhells which they had found in great numbers upon the coaſt; but all their endeavours were ineffectual, for they could not, even with this aſſiſtance, at all make themſelves underſtood. It is indeed probable that we ſhould have ſucceeded better, if an intercourſe of any kind could have been eſtabliſhed between us, but it was our misfortune that no anchorage could be found for the ſhips. As all Indians are fond of beads, it can ſcarcely be ſuppoſed that the pearls, which the oyſters at this place contained, were overlooked by the natives, and it is more than probable that if we could have continued here a few weeks, we might have obtained ſome of great value in exchange for nails, hatchets, and bill-hooks, upon which the natives, with more reaſon, ſet a much higher value. We obſerved, that in the lake, or lagoon, there were two or three very large veſſels, one of which had two maſts, and ſome cordage aloft to ſupport them.

To theſe two iſlands, I gave the name of KING GEORGE'S ISLANDS, in honour of his Majeſty. That which we laſt viſited, lies in latitude 14° 41′ S., longitude 149° 15′ W.; the variation of the compaſs here was 5° E.

* * *

AMERICAN MAGAZINE.

THOSE gentlemen and ladies, who incline to encourage the publication of the ROYAL AMERICAN MAGAZINE, are hereby informed, that the ſubſcription papers will be returned to the intended publiſher in a few days, in order that he may aſcertain the number ſubſcribed for. SUBSCRIPTIONS are taken in by the printer hereof.

N. B. The introduction to the Royal American Magazine (or number I. to be ornamented with two elegant copper-plate prints) will be publiſhed on the firſt day of January next.

TO BE SOLD,

A HOUSE and lot, in a very convenient ſituation for any buſineſs, connected with water carriage up or down Delaware, being near the Drawbridge in this city, nearly oppoſite Capt. Donnell's, where Mr. Andrew Doz lately lived; alſo two lots being 33 feet front on Queen-ſtreet, in the diſtrict of Southwark, and 100 feet deep, having a good dwelling houſe erected thereon, with a pump of excellent water before the door. Enquire of

JOHN MOYES.

BY Virtue of a Writ, to me directed, will be ſold, on THURSDAY the 11th day of November inſtant, at five o'clock in the evening, at the London Coffee-Houſe, a certain meſſuage or tenement, and lot or piece of ground thereunto belonging, ſituate on the weſt ſide of Front-ſtreet continued ſouthward beyond the city of Philadelphia, containing in breadth 20 feet and in length or depth 60 feet, bounded by Front-ſtreet aforeſaid, and by ground of Edward Shippen, Eſq; and others; late the eſtate of Ann Reardon, Elizabeth Allen, and Andrew Fitzſimmons; ſeized and taken in execution by Judah Foulke, Eſq; late High-Sheriff.

WILLIAM DEWEES, SHERIFF.

THE Lovers of Literature will take notice, that on Thurſday the 11th of November inſtant, at HONEY AND MOUSE'S VENDUE STORE, the upper end of Second-ſtreet, will begin the ſale of an aſſortment of NEW and OLD BOOKS, and continue every evening, Wedneſdays and Saturdays excepted, until the whole are diſpoſed of; printed catalogues of which will be given gratis at the time and place of ſale. Thoſe that have any books to diſpoſe of, and are willing to take their chance by auction, are requeſted to ſend them as ſpeedily as poſſible to the ſubſcribers, at their Vendue Store, where proper attendance will be given from eight till ten in the morning, and from five till ſeven in the evening, or to William Mentz, Book-binder, in Sterling-Alley, that they may be inſerted in the catalogue. Thoſe that will favour us with their confidence may depend on the utmoſt fidelity and care, from their humble ſervants,

HONEY AND MOUSE.

AN AUCTION OF BOOKS,

will be held next door to the Ship and Pilot Boat, near South-ſtreet, below Mr. John Hart's, by the ſubſcriber, who intends to begin the ſale of a large and neat aſſortment of NEW and OLD BOOKS, on the third Monday of this inſtant. NEW BOOKS to be put up at half price, and OLD BOOKS at what the company pleaſes.

A Vendue of Merchandize, Houſhold Furniture, and Wearing Apparel, will be held once or twice a week at ſaid auction room: Good ſecurity will be given to thoſe that ſend quantities of goods, if required.

BOOKS, &c. will be received at Mr. NICHOLAS BROOKS's near the Coffee-Houſe, and at the ſubſcriber's near South ſtreet wharf, who preſents his compliments to thoſe Ladies and Gentlemen who have books, &c. to diſpoſe of, and ſolicits their cuſtom. All poſſible care will be taken to pleaſe both buyer and ſeller, by

ALEXANDER POWER.

N. B. The firſt evening of Auction will be ſold, a gold watch, a few ſilver watches and ſome jewelery.

To be SOLD by PUBLIC VENDUE,

On the 12th of November next, at 6 o'clock in the evening, at the London Coffee Houſe,

THE four following lots of land and improvements thereon, viz.

No. 1. Containing eight and a half acres of land, ſituate and bounding on the north ſide of Frankfort road, and on the weſt ſide of a lane 40 feet wide, extending from the ſaid road to Beulah Paſchall's place; there is a good dwelling houſe and orchard on the premiſes, likewiſe ſome good fruit trees.

No. 2. Adjoining No. 1. and back of it, contains ten and a half acres, bounded by the lane aforeſaid, has a good dwelling houſe thereon, an orchard of good bearing apple trees, and ſome other fruit trees; about one half low bottom, which is fine meadow, and a good ſpring of water near the houſe.

No. 3. Adjoining and back of No. 2. bounded by the aforeſaid lane, contains better than twelve acres, about two acres fine meadow, and about two acres of fine low bottom, of which good meadow may eaſily be made; there is a ſmall orchard of good bearing apple trees on this lot.

No. 4. Adjoining No. 3. and bounded by the lane aforeſaid, and Beulah Paſchall's place north, contains full twelve acres, of which four acres are fine meadow, a ſmall orchard of apple trees, and a row of fine large well grown Engliſh cherry trees along the lane; the ſituation of this lot is very pleaſant, having an extenſive proſpect of the adjoining farms, and alſo over Point Richmond to the river Delaware; all the above lots are under good fence.

The ſituation of theſe lots renders them very convenient for ſummer retreats, for the citizens of Philadelphia; the ſoil is well adapted to gardening, and may ſuit thoſe perſons well who attend the market, as Frankfort road is one of the beſt leading to the city at all times of the year, the carriage of manure from thence muſt be very eaſy at any ſeaſon.

Plans of theſe lots may be ſeen at the London Coffee Houſe, or at Joſeph Paul's tavern at Frankfort, who will ſhew any perſon the premiſes. The purchaſer paying one half down, on giving good ſecurity, may have ſix months credit for the remainder. For further information apply to

SAMUEL COATES.

Philadelphia, October 21ſt, 1773.

TO BE SOLD,

By way of PUBLIC VENDUE, at the London Coffee-houſe, on Wedneſday, the twenty fourth of November, at 6 o'clock in the evening;

A TRACT of PATENT LAND, containing 100 acres, ſituate in Baltimore county, in the province of Maryland, about 35 miles from Baltimore town, in the ſettlement of Little Pipe creek, and adjoining Lands of Anthony Haines and others. Part of this land is already cleared, ſome other part may be conveniently turned into meadow ground, and the remainder is woodland. For particulars enquire of WILLIAM ROBERTS, near the premiſes, or of

REESE MEREDITH,
EDWARD PENINGTON,
THOMAS WHARTON, jun.

October 18, 1773.

THREE DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY this morning, from the ſubſcriber, a ſervant man named EDWARD DOHERTY, but very probably may change his name; he is about five feet two inches high, black curled hair, of a dark complexion, wears a black coat, old ſheepſkin breeches, dark coloured ſtockings, and old ſhoes lately half-ſoled, but perhaps may change his cloaths. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervant, and brings him to the ſubſcriber, in Oxford Townſhip, Cheſter County, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

WILLIAM LAW.

EDWARD POLE,
GROCER,

HAS removed his GROCERY STORE to the houſe lately in the tenure of Jedidiah Snowden, in Market-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets, and within three doors of John Dunlap's printing-office, where he propoſes carrying on the Grocery Buſineſs in general; and he requeſts the favour of his former cuſtomers, and the publick, which he will endeavour to merit by a conſtant application to buſineſs, ſelling good Goods, and on the loweſt terms.

N. B. The houſe wherein the ſaid POLE formerly lived is to be let, and is in an excellent ſtand for buſineſs, ſituate in Second-ſtreet, between Cheſnut and Market ſtreets.

JOHN FIELD,

At his ſtore in Water-ſtreet, next door below the ſouth-eaſt corner of Water and Cheſnut-ſtreets, hath juſt imported in the laſt ſhips from London, Hull, Liverpool and Glaſgow,

A VERY general aſſortment of MERCHANDIZE; ſuitable to this ſeaſon, which he will diſpoſe of on very low terms, for caſh or ſhort credit.

October 19th, 1773.

STRAYED OR STOLEN,

From the ſubſcriber, out of Samuel Macelduff's paſture, in Weſt Nantmill townſhip, Cheſter county,

AN iron grey poney, about ten or eleven hands high, branded on the near buttock with a brand unknown; his main hangs naturally to the near ſide, trimmed under the bridle top, a ſmall hurt under the ſaddle, ſhod before with one new ſhoe and an old one, upwards of four years old: He was in very good order at the time. Whoever takes up the ſaid horſe, and ſends or gives notice to Samuel Macelduff, to the ſubſcriber, or to John Biddle at the Indian King in Philadelphia, ſhall have TEN SHILLINGS reward, and if ſtolen, for the thief, TWENTY SHILLINGS, paid by

JOHN SULLIVAN.

WANTS A PLACE,

A WOMAN who can attend children, teach them to read, write, and work at their needle, and can alſo cook, and do the buſineſs of a houſekeeper; ſhe can be well recommended. Enquire of the printer.

WANTED,

In a ſmall family,

A WOMAN that can be recommended for her honeſty and ſobriety, and who underſtands cooking and houſework: Very good wages will be given to ſuch a perſon, and no other need apply. Enquire of the printer.

WANTED,

A WOMAN of good character, to do the buſineſs of a ſmall family. Enquire of the printer.

N. B. None need apply but ſuch as can be well recommended.

A FEW HOGSHEADS OF

OATEN MEAL,

To be ſold by Captain HUNTER, on board the ſhip Alexander, at the wharf below Willing and Morris's, by the hogſhead or half hogſhead, at Thirteen Shillings per hundred.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 20, 1773.

BATT's WINE AND SPIRIT STORE.

ON the firſt day of next month, THOMAS BATT will open his wine and ſpirit ſtore, in Water-ſtreet, a few doors ſouth of Walnut-ſtreet, where he has laid in a large and valuable collection, viz. Old genuine Madeira, Liſbon, Mountain and Teneriffe wines; remarkable old ſpirits, Weſt India rum, and brandy; with a quantity of excellent claret. He is determined to ſell any quantity from a pipe to a gallon, and to render the retailing of liquors as complete and convenient to the public as it is in the power of expence and ſtrict attention to do.

CHARLES EUSTACE,

SURGEON AND MAN MIDWIFE,

From St. Nicholas and the Lock Hoſpitals, DUBLIN,

TAKES the liberty of returning his unfeigned and hearty thanks to his friends, and the public, for their favours and protection ſince his commencement in buſineſs in this city, and moſt reſpectfully aſſures them, his warmeſt endeavours ſhall ever be exerted, to merit a continuance of their eſteem; and he begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has removed from his late ſhop below the Drawbridge, into Front-ſtreet, ſix doors above Market ſtreet, where he has laid in a choice and ſelect parcel of Genuine Medicines, chymical and galenical; alſo a neat and valuable aſſortment of the moſt uſeful Patent Medicines, which may be depended on for their efficacy and genuine quality, which he is determined to ſell at the ſmalleſt profits.

Turlington's Balſam,
Bateman's Drops,
Daffy's Elixir,
Hill's Balſam of Honey,
Britiſh Oil,
Godfrey's Cordial;

Alſo Cook's fever and ague pills, one of which inſtantly cures the ague or fever, which thouſands have experienced; Cook's worm powders, being the greateſt ſpecific ever made uſe of for deſtroying worms in young or old.

The Doctor begs leave to recommend to his friends and the public, in the warmeſt manner, a medicine of his own compoſition, viz.

ESSENCE OF HEMLOCK;

It being the only ſhort and infallible cure for coughs, colds, aſthmas, ſhortneſs of breath, wheezings, conſumptions of the longeſt ſtanding, and all diſorders of the breaſt and lungs; it gently opens the breaſt, and immediately gives liberty of breathing; it moſt effectually allays the tickling which provokes frequent coughing, relaxes the fibres, and thereby enlarges the cavities of the veſſels, and takes away tickling in the aſpera arteria, heals rawneſs and ſoreneſs of the lungs and ſtomach, and cures the hooping cough in children; in ſhort, the Doctor, confident by the moſt undoubted proofs of its ſignal virtues, which he brought to a perfection none can equal, humbly recommends it to the uſe of the afflicted.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by JOHN DUNLAP, at the *Neweſt Printing-Office* in *Market-Street*, where
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VOL. III. NUMB. 108.

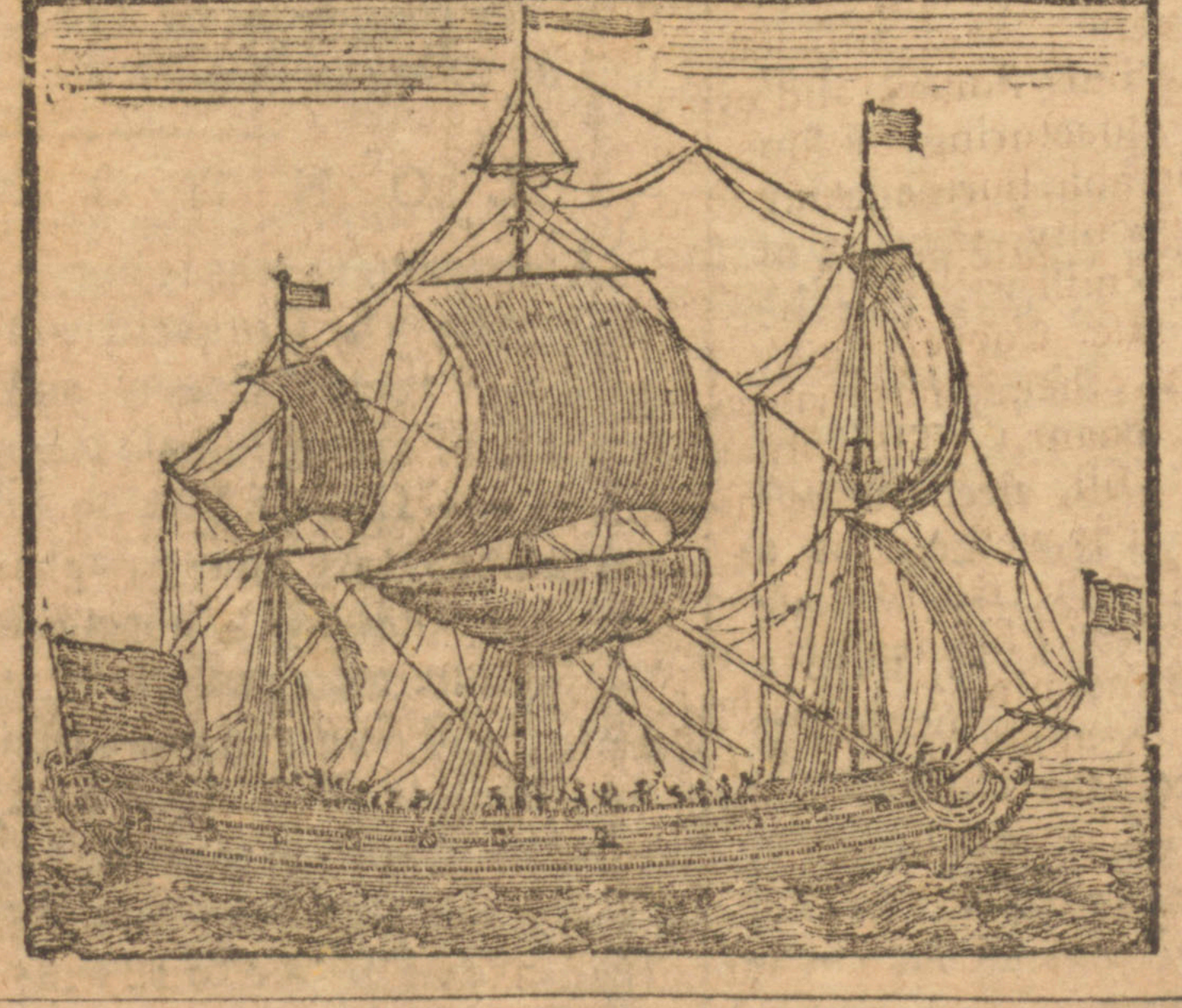
DUNLAP's

Pennſylvania Packet,

OR, THE

GENERAL ADVERTISER.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 15th, 1773.



For the PENNSYLVANIA PACKET.

My Dear Countrymen,

THE late ſpirited reſolutions of the citizens of Philadelphia, conconcerning the memorable Tea, have juſtly entitled them to the love of every American, and the applauſe of all good men. By ſuch conduct they well deſerve the name of Freemen, and ſuch conduct alone will ſecure them the poſſeſſion of that ineſtimable jewel. But a report has been circulated by the enemies of our country, in order to check the ardor of our zeal, and lull us faſt aſleep, until the iron hand of Miniſterial oppreſſion has taken hold of us and conveyed us to the gloomy manſions of Slavery, from which there is no redemption. We are told that *no duty at all is to be paid upon the Tea* which is expected from England, and of courſe it would be very fooliſh and unjuſtifiable to oppoſe its being landed. No body pretends that the revenue act reſpecting Tea is repealed; but we are informed, that by a late act of Parliament the Commiſſioners of the Treaſury have a power to ſuſpend the operation of the revenue act, and that they have accordingly given the Eaſt-Company liberty to ſend Tea to America free from any duty. Many people who are not well informed on this ſubject, have lent an ear to this extraordinary ſtory; and though every body is firmly convinced that ſuch a ſuſpending power muſt have been given to the Treaſury Board for evil purpoſes, and with the deſign of laying the duty on us by ſtealth in the courſe of time; yet they apprehend, that the certain apprehenſion of a future fraud is not a ſufficient juſtification of preſent oppoſition. My intention is to ſhew you that the ſtory referred to is void of any foundation, and that the Tea will aſſuredly come charged with a duty for the ſole purpoſe of raiſing a revenue in America.

During the laſt ſeſſions of Parliament an act was made in favour of the Eaſt-India Company, by which it is provided,

1ſt. That any perſon who buys Tea at the Eaſt-India Company's ſales, ſhall immediately depoſit 4*l.* per cheſt, as part of the price. This is a kind of earneſt.—It is provided,

2d. That any perſon buying Tea at the Eaſt-India ſales, for the purpoſe of exporting ſaid Tea, ſhall be allowed a drawback of the whole duty which the Company had paid on importing that Tea from China, or rather the duty which they were charged with; for they had not been obliged to pay the importing duties till they ſold the Tea, and they were allowed three years to ſell it in. But they were obliged to give ſecurity that they would ſell by public vendue, and not otherwiſe, within three years —It is provided,

3d. That the Eaſt-India Company may export Tea to North-America on their own account, without offering it as uſual to public ſale. This clauſe of the act only exempts them from the penalties to which they were formerly ſubject if they did not expoſe their Tea to public ſale. But it does not exempt them from the duties with which they had been charged when they imported the Tea from China, and it had been charged with two or three duties, one I think in the reign of Queen Anne, another of Geo. 2d, &c.—By the aforeſaid act it is further provided,

4th. That the Lords of the Treaſury may give a licence to the Eaſt-India Company to export their own Tea to North-America, free from all duties or cuſtoms. But they are not to give ſuch licence, unleſs the Company has more than ten millions of pounds weight of Tea on hands. The meaning of the two laſt clauſes is obviouſly this, If the Company ſhall deſcend to monopolize the Tea trade in America, while they have a ſmall ſtock on hand, they ſhall be obliged to pay the duties with which they had been charged on importing thoſe Teas; but if they are ſuffering by having more than ten millions on hands, they ſhall be exempted from all thoſe duties. There is not the leaſt reference in the whole act to the American revenue act of 7th of Geo. 3d. No indirect implication was ever allowed to repeal an expreſs act of Parliament; but the act paſſed laſt winter does not ſo much as imply the American revenue. The duty of three pence a pound which is laid on Tea by that act, does not become due until the Tea is landed in America; it is none of the duties with which the Tea is charged in London, or when it is ſhipped from London, and therefore it is none of the duties from which the Tea is diſcharged by the late act.

The Eaſt-India Company underſtand matters clearly in this light, and when the American Captains refuſed to bring their Tea, as being charged with a duty, they never pretended to produce the act as a proof that the Captains were miſtaken; but they have attempted to do what might anſwer the ſame purpoſe, they have attempted to make us believe that we are not to pay the duty, by the following curious expedient. The Lords of the Treaſury in England are to give orders to the Collectors in America to report, from time to time, what quantity of Tea is entered at our ſeveral ports; this will ſerve as a draught on the Eaſt-India Company for a certain ſum of money, which they are immediately to pay into the Treaſury, to be remitted to the worthy Commiſſioners at Boſton: In the mean time the Tea Factors in our great cities will be ſending home money to the Eaſt-India Company, to enable them to pay this duty, and the trade of Slave-making will be carried on very ſmoothly for ſome months, until time has qualified us for ſuffering the buſineſs to be carried on without uſing ſo much cunning, or taking ſo much trouble. The inſect of a day falls into the flimſy web of every crafty ſpider; nature has deprived him of wiſdom. Shall Americans drop like flies into a cup of Tea? Shall they be caught in the cobweb toils of every crafty Miniſter of State? It is impoſſible.

My dear Countrymen, I am your brother fellow ſubject,

Philadelphia, *A* COUNTRYMAN.
Nov. 4, 1773.

An account of what happened in aſcending a mountain to ſearch for plants. Extracted from Lieutenant COOK's *voyage to the South-Sea, publiſhed by* DR. HAWKESWORTH.

ON the 16th, of January 1769, early in the morning, Mr. Banks and Dr. Solander, with their attendants and ſervants, and two ſeamen to aſſiſt in carrying the baggage, accompanied by Mr. Monkhouſe the Surgeon, and Mr. Green the Aſtronomer, ſet out from the ſhip, with a view to penetrate as far as they could into the country, and return at night. The hills, when viewed at a diſtance, ſeemed to be partly a wood, partly a plain, and above them a bare rock. Mr. Banks hoped to get through the wood, and made no doubt, but that, beyond it, he ſhould, in a country which no botaniſt had ever yet viſited, find alpine plants which would abundantly compenſate his labour. They entered the wood at a ſmall ſandy beach, a little to the weſtward of the watering-place, and continued to aſcend the hill, through the pathleſs wilderneſs, till three o'clock, before they got a near view of the places which they intended to viſit. Soon after they reached what they had taken for a plain; but, to their great diſappointment, found it a ſwamp, covered with low buſhes of birch, about three feet high, interwoven with each other, and ſo ſtubborn that they could not bend out of the way, it was therefore neceſſary to lift the leg over them, which at every ſtep was buried, ancle deep, in the ſoil. To aggravate the pain and difficulty of ſuch travelling, the weather, which hitherto had been very fine, much like one of our bright days in May, became gloomy and cold; with ſudden blaſts of a moſt piercing wind, accompanied with ſnow. They puſhed forward, however, in good ſpirits, notwithſtanding their fatigue, hoping the worſt of the way was paſt, and that the bare rock which they had ſeen from the tops of the lower hills was not more than a mile before them; but when they had got about two thirds over this woody ſwamp, Mr. Buchan, one of Mr. Banks's draughtmen, was unhappily ſeized with a fit. This made it neceſſary for the whole company to halt, and as it was impoſſible that he ſhould go any farther, a fire was kindled, and thoſe who were moſt fatigued were left behind to take care of him. Mr. Banks, Dr. Solander, Mr. Green, and Mr. Monkhouſe went on, and in a ſhort time reached the ſummit. As botaniſts, their expectations were here abundantly gratified; for they found a great variety of plants, which, with reſpect to the alpine plants in Europe, are exactly what thoſe plants are with reſpect to ſuch as grow in the plain.

The cold was now become more ſevere, and the ſnow-blaſts more frequent; the day alſo was ſo far ſpent, that it was found impoſſible to get back to the ſhip before the next morning: to paſs the night upon ſuch a mountain, in ſuch a climate, was not only comfortleſs, but dreadful; it was impoſſible however to be avoided, and they were to provide for it as well as they could.

Mr. Banks and Dr. Solander, while they were improving an opportunity which they had, with ſo much danger and difficulty, procured, by gathering the plants which they found upon the mountain, ſent Mr. Green and Mr. Monkhouſe back to Mr. Buchan and the people that were with him, with directions to bring them to a hill, which they thought lay in a better rout for returning to the wood, and which was therefore appointed as a general rendezvous. It was propoſed, that from this hill they ſhould puſh through the ſwamp, which ſeemed by the new rout not to be more than half a mile over, into the ſhelter of the wood, and there build their wigwam, and make a fire: this, as their way was all down hill, it ſeemed eaſy to accompliſh. Their whole company aſſembled at the rendezvous, and, though pinched with the cold, were in health and ſpirits, Mr. Buchan himſelf having recovered his ſtrength in a much greater degree than could have been expected. It was now near eight o'clock in the evening, but ſtill good day-light, and they ſet forward for the neareſt valley, Mr. Banks himſelf undertaking to bring up the rear, and ſee that no ſtraggler was left behind: this may perhaps be thought a ſuperfluous caution, but it will ſoon appear to be otherwiſe. Dr. Solander, who had more than once croſſed the mountains which divide Sweeden from Norway, well knew that extreme cold, eſpecially when joined with fatigue, produces a torpor and ſleepineſs that are almoſt irreſiſtable: he therefore conjured the company to keep moving, whatever pain it might coſt them, and whatever relief they might be promiſed by an inclination to reſt: Whoever ſits down, ſays he, will ſleep; and whoever ſleeps, will wake no more. Thus, at once admoniſhed and alarmed, they ſet forward; but while they were ſtill upon the naked rock, and before they had got among the buſhes, the cold became ſuddenly ſo intenſe, as to produce the effects that had been moſt dreaded. Dr. Solander himſelf was the firſt who found the inclination, againſt which he had warned others, irreſiſtible; and inſiſted upon being ſuffered to lie down. Mr. Banks intreated and remonſtrated in vain, down he lay upon the ground, though it was covered with ſnow; and it was with great difficulty that his friend kept him from ſleeping. Richmond alſo, one of the black ſervants, began to linger, having ſuffered from the cold in the ſame manner as the Doctor. Mr. Banks, therefore, ſent five of the company, among whom was Mr. Buchan, forward to get a fire ready at the firſt convenient place they could find; and himſelf, with four others, remained with the Doctor and Richmond, whom partly by perſuaſion and entreaty, and partly by force, they brought on; but when they had got through the greateſt part of the birch and ſwamp, they both declared they could go no farther. Mr. Banks had recourſe again to entreaty and expoſtulation, but they produced no effect: when Richmond was told, that if he did not go on he would in a ſhort time be frozen to death; he anſwered, that he deſired nothing but to lie down and die: the Doctor did not ſo explicitly renounce his life; he ſaid he was willing to go on, but that he muſt firſt take ſome ſleep, though he had before told the company that to ſleep was to periſh. Mr. Banks and the reſt found it impoſſible to carry them, and there being no remedy they were both ſuffered to ſit down, being partly ſupported by the buſhes, and in a few minutes they fell into a profound ſleep: ſoon after, ſome of the people who had been ſent forward returned, with the welcome news that a fire was kindled about a quarter of a mile farther on the way. Mr. Banks then endeavoured to wake Dr. Solander, and happily ſucceeded: but, though he had not ſlept five minutes, he had almoſt loſt the uſe of his limbs, and the muſcles were ſo ſhrunk that his ſhoes fell from his feet; he conſented to go forward with ſuch aſſiſtance as could be given him, but no attempts to relieve poor Richmond were ſucceſsful: It being found impoſſible to make him ſtir, after ſome time had been loſt in the attempt, Mr. Banks left his other black ſervant and a ſeaman, who ſeemed to have ſuffered leaſt by the cold, to look after him; promiſing, that as ſoon as two others ſhould be ſufficiently warmed, they ſhould be relieved. Mr. Banks, with much difficulty, at length got the Doctor to the fire; and ſoon after ſent two of the people who had been refreſhed, in hopes that, with the aſſiſtance of thoſe who had been left behind, they would be able to bring Richmond, even though it ſhould ſtill be found impoſſible to wake him. In about half an hour, however, they had the mortification to ſee theſe two men return alone; they ſaid, that they had been all round the place to which they had been directed, but could neither find Richmond nor thoſe who had been left with him; and that though they had ſhouted many times, no voice had replied. This was matter of equal ſurpriſe and concern, particularly to Mr. Banks, who, while he was wondering how it could happen, miſſed a bottle of rum, the company's whole ſtock, which they now concluded to be in the knapſack of one of the abſentees. It was conjectured, that with this Richmond had been rouzed by the two perſons who had been left with him, and that, having perhaps drank two freely of it themſelves, they had all rambled from the place where they had been left, in ſearch of the fire, inſtead of waiting for thoſe who ſhould have been their aſſiſtants and guides. Another fall of ſnow now came on, and continued inceſſantly for two hours, ſo that all hope of ſeeing them again, at leaſt alive, were given up; but about twelve o'clock, to the great joy of thoſe at the fire, a ſhouting was heard at ſome diſtance. Mr. Banks, with four more, immediately went out, and found the ſeaman with juſt ſtrength enough left to ſtagger along, and call out for aſſiſtance: Mr. Banks ſent him immediately to the fire, and, by his direction, proceeded in ſearch of the other two, whom he ſoon after found. Richmond was upon his legs, but not able to put one before the other; his companion was lying upon the ground, as inſenſible as a ſtone.

[*For the remainder ſee the Fourth Page.*]

Juſt imported in the laſt veſſels from London and Briſtol, and to be ſold, by

DAVID DESHLER,

At his ſtore on the north ſide of Market-ſtreet, about mid-way between Second and Third-ſtreets,

PAINTERS colours, white and red lead, Spaniſh brown, litharge, Venetian red, yellow ochre, umber, Spaniſh white, verdigreaſe, Pruſſian blue, vermilion, antimony, white vitriol, allum, magnes, brimſtone, Engliſh glue, linſeed oil, ſweet oil, per gallon and quart, ſpirit of turpentine, ſteel and iron plate hand-ſaws, tenant and compaſs ditto, pannel ditto, ſaw ſetts, firmers, ſtocked, heading and mortiſeing chizzels, gouges, carpenters hammers, lathing hatchets, plane irons, compaſſes, ſpike and nail gimblets, augers, pincers, carpenters beſt box rules, ſliding ditto, turning chizzels and gouges, braſs knob locks, Engliſh and Dutch cheſt locks, drawer ditto, H and H L hinges, cheſt ditto, padlocks, braſs knob and thumb latches, bolts, wood ſcrews, ſhoemakers hammers, pincers, and nippers, ſhoemakers knives and awl blades, raſps, knives and forks, pocket and pen-knives, butchers ditto, razors, taylors ſhears, ſciſſars, ſhoe buckles, braſs ink-pots, braſs cocks, coat and jacket buttons, gun locks, ivory and horn combs, temple and common ſpectacles, ſheep ſhears, bricklayers and plaiſterers trowels, curry combs, black lead pencils, ſaw mill files, half round and flat ditto, three ſquare and round ditto, blackſmiths raſps, marking irons, candleſticks, braſs garniſhing nails, tobacco boxes, fine and coarſe braſs wire, rat traps, ſnuffers, Dutch ſcythes and ſickles, cutting knives, gun barrels, copper and iron teakettles, frying pans, iron ſquares, ſaſh lines and pullies, pepper and coffee mills, braſs handles for drawers, eſcutcheon deſk hinges and locks, caſtors, cloak hooks, curtain rings, braſs knobs, 3d. 8d. 10d. and 12d. nails, ſprigs, fine clout nails, flat and box irons, cotton and linen checks, handkerchiefs, ſtriped cotton and linen Hollands, 7-8 and 6-4 bed ticks, 6-4 and 1-2 bed bunts, cotton velvets, cambricks and lawns, 7-8 and yard wide linen, ell-wide ſheeting, Ruſſia ditto, ſhalloons and tammies, durants, callimancoes, cambiets, broad cloths, Indian blankets, mens and womens ſtockings, ſilk knee garters, ſewing ſilk, ſcarf and hair buttons, coloured and ſtitching threads, pepper, alſpice, ginger, nutmegs, ſaffron, mace, cloves, indigo, cinnamon, camphire, ſugar, tea, coffee, chocolate, freſh red and white clover and Timothy ſeeds.

WANTED immediately to RENT,

A PLANTATION, with a dwelling-houſe, ſtable, &c. about one or two hundred acres partly cleared, with ſome meadow and woodland, upon the river Delaware or near a creek, the Pennſylvania ſide, not exceeding twenty miles from this city: if a crop is in the ground, a reaſonable allowance will be paid in ready money. The perſon wanting is a ſtranger. Pleaſe to enquire of ROBERT AITKEN, bookſeller, oppoſite the London Coffee-houſe.

FRANCIS DAYMON,

On the bank ſide of Front-ſtreet, a few doors above Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia,

CONTINUES to inſtruct Ladies and Gentlemen in the polite and uſeful French language, &c. in the moſt expeditious method, agreeable to the lateſt improvements of the French Academy. Gentlemen who cannot conveniently attend at his houſe, will be waited on at their places of abode. He keeps a regular claſs every evening for thoſe who cannot conveniently attend in the day time.

N.B. The ſaid DAYMON has juſt received from London, per Captain Cook, a new and compleat aſſortment of IMPLEMENTS and APPARATUS for marking linen, ſilk, books, &c. which will be ſold very low.

THE Auction of BOOKS, propoſed to begin the third Monday of this inſtant, (November) is put off to Monday the 22d. Books, &c. are received at the ſubſcriber's near South-ſtreet wharf.

ALEXANDER POWER.

TO BE SOLD,

At the London Coffee-houſe, on Saturday the 27th inſtant (November)

TWO valuable breeding MARES, viz. NANCY DAWSON and the COUNTRY LASS: Nancy is high bred, and but ſix years old this graſs; ſhe was got by Dove, her dam by Pacolet, and is now with foal by Mr. James Talman's elegant imported horſe Figure, who is eſteemed equal to any turf horſe on the continent. The Country Laſs is of the country breed, about ſeven years old, and now with foal by that beautiful horſe called the Pennſylvania Farmer, whoſe dam and ſire were both imported from England. Both the above mares are ſound and free from blemiſh. For further particulars enquire of

A. DICK.

TO-MORROW,
AT ONE O'CLOCK, AT
JOHN HART's
VENDUE-STORE,
At the corner of SOUTH and FRONT-STREETS,
Will begin the SALE of a large and neat aſſortment of
MERCHANDIZE,
HOUSHOLD FURNITURE,
WEARING APPAREL, &c.

To the Printer of the PENNSYLVANIA PACKET.

SIR,

" *Aut prodeſſe volun', aut delectare comadi;*
" *Aut ſimul et jacunda, et idonia dicere Vitæ.*

I COULD not help taking notice of a piece in your laſt paper, ſigned Philadelphus, wherein the author has in a particular manner, traduced and maltreated the American Company of Comedians, at preſent in this city. After peruſing the ancient code of laws of this government, he undertakes to prove three inferences. 1ſt, That the Players are vagrants and ſturdy beggars. 2d, That the Play-Houſe in this city is a public nuiſance. 3d, That a licence or protection granted to the Players is void, being without, and contrary to Law.—As to the act made at Upland, alias Cheſter, againſt riotous ſports and practices, as Plays, &c. I'am ignorant, being an inhabitant of another government, ſubject to other laws, yet this is a general and known maxim, that *Leges poſteriores priores abrogant*; this act was paſſed in the infancy of the colony, at a time when the toleration of a Theatre would have been an abſolute detriment to the perſonal property of individuals: Moreover their eſtates were not then capable of ſupporting a Theatre properly; and enacted alſo at a time when the legiſlature were not the moſt learned of men, otherwiſe they would not have aſſimulated riotous ſports, practices, &c. with Plays: It is not their pleaſure or authority that can alter the acceptation of words, or the nature of things. Perhaps he will ſay there has been no ſubſequent law to annul that old act, and to ſupport the Theatre;—I am ignorant, whether or not, but it has been a cuſtom in this, as well as our neighbouring colonies, to licence theſe and other itenerant Comedians, to entertain and edify the public. Philadelphus (if he be a limb of the law) will perhaps ſay, this has not been an immemorial cuſtom; and therefore not equal to a law: But what is it that creates a cuſtom? It is where an act once or twice done, if agreeable to the inclinations of the people is adopted into uſe, till by frequent iterations and multiplication time out of mind, it obtains the force and authority of a law; and we all know that a cuſtom muſt be new before it can be old. This licence to Players has been in uſe theſe twenty or thirty years paſt, why then was it not taken into conſideration by the legiſlative as well as executive body of this government, before this day? Was it owing to the ignorance or inattention of our former rulers? To neither, I preſume.—It was agreeable to the people, the conſtituents of this legiſlature, and therefore authorized by each Governor's ſpecial licence and permiſſion.

Why ſhould Pennſylvania enjoy more immunities and franchiſes than her ſiſter colonies, or the Mother Country? Are the inhabitants in every reſpect ſuperior to their neighbours? I anſwer in the manner of Philadelphus, though in the negative, *I believe they are* not. Is it then juſt, that one male-content ſhould riſe up to aſperſe a company of men authorized by the univerſal conſent of Britiſh America to gain a living among them, by amuſing as well as inſtructing the minds of the people? 'Tis illiberal, 'tis ſelfiſh. Do they propagate vice and immorality? I deny it, *alta Voce.* What are Theatrical repreſentations, but the picture of real life in miniature, circumſcribed to the limits of a few hours: and can real life be truly and juſtly repreſented, but by contraſting virtue with vice. Here is an alternative; if youths are ſo depraved as to reduce to practice, what is ſhewn upon the ſtage, for the purpoſe of ridicule, the crime is their own, not the Actors. If mankind were ſo perfect as to need no reproof; it would have ſaved the ſatyriſts a world of trouble, and deprived our dramatic writers of that fame they now ſo juſtly merit; the ſtage might then anſwer the purpoſe of the pulpit, and men be flattered into a belief of ſelf-ſufficient holineſs, independent of any ſuperior agent; the ſcriptures might be changed into dramas, as Milton and the Biſhop of Oſſery long ſince have done. Does the immorality of a Play conſiſt in the appoſition of virtue and vice? Entirely the contrary: It is the very eſſence of the ſtage to ridicule the reigning follies of the times, and men are of ſuch muliſh natures, that theatrical raillery is of more efficacy than all the threats of future pains and torments denounced from the mouth of a preacher; it is not the pulpit alone that compleats a reformation of manners. Will any Chriſtian cavil at the writings of St. Paul? and yet we find that St. Paul himſelf was indebted to *Euripides* and *Eratus* for ſome of thoſe ſacred truths mentioned in his Epiſtles. Let Philadelphus peruſe the excellent Tragedy of *Cato*, and acknowledge his error; he will find that the ſentiments of *Addiſon*, are pregnant with truth and rectitude, and that vice and immorality are not the ingredients of a Play: I mention this inſtance as one of many others equally as good. But allow me this remark of my Lord Coke. *Sunt quidam faſtidioſi, qui neſcis quo malo affectu oderunt Artes antequam pernoverunt.* This I apprehend is the caſe of our Cenſor, he is incapable either from ignorance or bigotry of taſting the ſatisfaction ariſing from a good repreſentation, becauſe it is either contrary to the tenets of his Church (whatever it is) or too refined for the circle of his ideas. Hence the Poet,

" *A little learning is a dangerous thing,*
" *Drink deep, or taſte not the Pierian Spring.*"

If time would permit, I could ſupport againſt any perſon, who is not ignorantly malicious, by proofs clear and demonſtrative, and by arguments loculent and irrefragable, that the acting of Plays was originally a moral inſtitution, and continues ſo yet, when not impaired by extra-contingencies.

As to the authorities of law advanced in ſupport of his miſinformed opinion, I paſs by moſt of them, as nugatory. Hawkins in his Crown Pleas, Sect: 7, allows that " a common Play-houſe *may* " be a nuiſance, (with this reſervation) if it draw " together ſuch numbers of coaches or people, &c. " as prove generally inconvenient to the places " adjacent: and ſeems to be a *proper* diſtinction be- " tween Play-houſes and the nuiſances mentioned " in the 6th or foregoing ſection, (quoted by " Philadelphus, though foreign to his purpoſe) " that Play-houſes having been originally inſtituted " with a laudable deſign of recommending virtue " to the imitation of the people, and expoſing " vice and folly; are not nuiſances in their *own* " *nature*, but may *only* become ſuch by accident. Thus far Hawkins in point, for the ſupport of Theatres.

This writer endeavours to include the Players under the words vagrants and ſturdy beggars, mentioned in the act of 10th Geo: 2d, C. 28. But they cannot come under that acceptation, a vagrant being an idle diſorderly perſon, wandering from place to place, without any viſible means of procuring a livelihood, and may in time become burthenſome to the public. Theſe itinerant Comedians are authorized in every government where they go. Stage-playing is the viſible means of their living, which cannot be conſidered as a ſtate of idleneſs; and while they can reimburſe individuals for their neceſſary expences, have a legal ſettlement any where. Their proceedings are like the reſt of mankind, and therefore exculpate them from the ſtigma of ſturdy beggars; they publiſh their bills; every one ſees them, and any one may come who chooſes, paying the anexed prices—this is neither compulſion or begging; it is a tacit contract between the parties—paying the ſtated ſum—admiſion to the Theatre. Is not this the cuſtom among all trades and profeſſions? The merchant expoſes to the public an inventory of all his vendibles, ſoliciting their friendſhip and intereſt; the lawyer receives a fee, and a large one too, before he opens his lips in your behalf; yet his reward is indefinite; the others fixed and ſtated; in this the latter have the preference.

The opinion of this or the other great man is not of force enough to validate the *apprehenſions* and *beliefs* of this anti-theatric writer. William Penn's ſelect works are not to ſtand as authorities in Law, for his opinion may be erroneous as well as our authors.

As to the ſecond concluſive head. The Play-houſe in this city is no nuiſance, even in the ſtricteſt acceptation of Hawkins; that it draws together a large concourſe of coaches, people, &c. is evident, but to the diſturbance of the neighbourhood, denied. The prudent Manager of the Company wiſely foreſeeing this inconvenience, erected the Theatre in the ſuburbs of this city, were but very few, and thoſe of the worſt ſort reſided, that no nuiſances might ariſe therefrom.

If the Play-houſe be a ſchool of vice and debauchery, what may thoſe numerous brothels of lewdneſs and obſcenity be called, ſo deſtructive to the youth of this city in general. This lover of mankind ſhould have levelled the fire of his pen againſt thoſe infernal inſtitutions. I ſhall ſay nothing of divers other enormities openly practiſed in this city and its ſuburbs, with impunity.

The third concluſive head is an aſſertion without any proof; I ſhall therefore paſs it by, until the author can ſupport it more firmly, than by his own *ipſe dixit*.—I am not a Player, though I argue for them, but only a well-wiſher to the ſtage, as far as it conduces to the refinement, edification and amuſement of mankind. And, as Hawkins ſays, the nuiſance of plays conſiſts in the abuſe of them, ſo may we add of all arts, ſciences, profeſſions and denominations. Has any thing been conducive of greater evils among men, than diſputes in religion? Yet we muſt not infer from thence, that all religion ſhould be aboliſhed, becauſe it has been productive of feuds, ſchiſms, and bloodſhed.

I am Sir, yours, &c.

PHILALETHES.

PARIS, *July* 23.

AN ordinance is lately iſſued here, to clear up the doubts which had lately ariſen, whether cotton velvets, and other cotton ſtuffs, coming from other foreign countries beſides England, as alſo foreign ſtuffs, fabricated with any other materials, were to be obliged to paſs the offices of Calais and St. Valery, and pay the duty of thirty per cent. made payable on all velvets, cottons and other ſtuffs entering the Ports of Calais and St. Valery, where they are to be ſealed with a ſeal as preſcribed by an arret dated February 17, 1688, and to pay thirty per cent. of their value.—This new ordinance declares, that all velvets and cotton ſtuffs that ſhall be found in the kingdom without the ſeal on them and the mark of the mannfacturer, preſcribed by an arret of February 17, 1688, ſhall be ſeized and confiſcated, and a fine of three thouſand livres levied on the perſon in whoſe cuſtody they ſhall be found, purſuant to two arrets of July 3, 1692, and March 27, 1731. And further this new edict declares, that all Engliſh velvets and cotton ſtuffs, as well as all other ſtuffs of the manufacture of this country, ſhall be prohibited from admiſſion into France, under the penalty of ſeizure of the goods and fine of 3000 livres.

Vienna, Aug. 12. No ſituation can be more critical than that of the Czarina's forces under Marſhal Romanzow; the check they lately met with from the Turks near Siliſtria, may be ſucceeded by very extraordinary events; the Ruſſians ever accuſtomed to conquer ſince the days of PETER the Great, muſt, in their turn let us ſee how this repaſſage of the Danube, after the action in the vicinity of Siliſtria, will operate upon their own ſpirits. We ſhall now obſerve if they can bear that defeat with firmneſs; the Turk like a man of admirable fortitude and foreſight, wiſely rejected the diſtreſſing, the humiliating terms of peace, offered by Monſr. Obreſcow at Buchareſt; truſting perhaps in the equity of his cauſe, and much more in the natural ſtrength of the country through which the Muſcovites muſt paſs before they enjoy a view of Conſtantinople; hitherto he has acted with ſound policy and exemplary conſtancy. The Sultan Muſtapha, now the Czarina's forces have been repelled, has reſources which his adverſary is at preſent in great diſtreſs to obtain; the flower of the Ruſſian ſoldiery is greatly diminiſhed, and the Empreſſes finances ſo much reduced as to be incapable of negociating a loan in any of the monied towns of Germany and Holland. Theſe circumſtances lead us to conclude that ſhe will, ſomewhat like her predeceſſor the Czar PETER very much againſt her inclination, conſent to a pacification and abandon her favourite object, a free navigation of the Black Sea into the Mediterranean. Be the terms what they may, the Emperor of Germany, who is not yet returned hither from his late ſecret expedition, will, on the concluſion of a peace between theſe powers, recover a conſiderable part of the Auſtrian territories, that have been formerly conquered by the Ottomans, and they will be ceded to him by the Grand Signior.

LONDON, *Auguſt* 3.

A malcontent was lamenting the other day, that the patriot Mr. Cornwall was now penſioned and gone over to the Court, and he did not doubt, he ſaid, of ſeeing ſhortly the name of every patriot left in the Iriſh or Engliſh liſt of penſioners. How unreaſonable are your complaints! ſays a by-ſtander; the other day you were in the dumps becauſe the patriots were proſcribed at Court, as you called it, and now you are half diſpoſed to talk treaſon, becauſe the King is likely to have none but patriots about his throne.

It is ſaid that five pound bank notes are to be iſſued in ſome degree to remedy the preſent diſtreſs about the gold coin.

The revolution lately in Sweden was founded on the States neglecting the means to prevent the exorbitant price of proviſions. The Senate was deaf to the cries of the people, and ſo loſt the power they miſuſed.

Aug. 12. The Court of Spain, we are informed, have a private, though not a public Ambaſſador, now reſident in London, which they find anſwers their purpoſe very well. This is a ſpecies of art hitherto never made uſe of in times of peace; but perhaps they do not conſider themſelves at peace with Great-Britain, and therefore do right in planting ſpies to advantage.

They write from Paris, that two eminent manufacturers in the woollen branch were lately areſted by an exempt, and lodged in the common priſon, on an information that both were engaged in the ſervice of the King of Denmark, and ſpeedily intended to embark for Copenhagen, and carry with them ſome of the beſt workmen out of the kingdom.

The Pope has refuſed to conſecrate a Banner under which the Spaniards are to march to utterly extirpate the brave Chiliſians.

Prince Ernſt of Mecklenburgh, brother to the Queen, it is ſaid is once more on the point of viſiting England, from whence it is actually ſettled that his Highneſs ſhall convey one of the fineſt heireſſes in this country to enrich the principality of Mecklenburg Strelitz.

At length the patriotic wiſhes of Sir Robert Fletcher, one of the commanders of the Eaſt-India forces, are complied with. He is diſmiſſed from his office, and ſucceeded by Thomas Smith, Eſq; Sir Robert complained, that by his too great attention to the affairs of the Eaſt-India Company, he was prevented from doing his duty to his country in Parliament. Mr. Duprez, willing to reſtore ſo great an orator and patriot to the Houſe of Commons, has now given him full leiſure to exert all his abilities in St. Stephen's Chapel.

'Tis to be hoped his country will conſider the great ſacrifice Sir Robert has made, and reward a man who has ſacrificed an annual income of 20,000l. to manifeſt a conduct ſo noble and diſintereſted.

It is computed there are upwards of 1200 maſter watchmakers and journeymen in the pariſh of Clerkenwell, 600 of whom are now out of employment.

Aug. 20. It is ſaid that the French have declared war againſt the Tuniſians.

Commodore M'Kenzie is not to have the command in India, as it has been reported.—That worthy officer had the promiſe of the King, but the refuſal of Lord Sandwich.

BOSTON, *Nov.* 1.

It is poſitively aſſerted, ſaid to be from good authority, that barracks would be built, on the foundation for barracks, laid on Fort-Hill, before July next. [*Fort-Hill is an eminence that would command moſt of the town.*]

We hear that on Monday night laſt, ſome perſon or perſons went to the houſes of the gentlemen to whom it was reported the tea from the Eaſt-India company is to be conſigned, having called up ſome of the family informed them they had juſt come to town, and brought a letter that they promiſed to deliver from a perſon in Rhode-Iſland or ſome other place, as ſoon as they got into town, let it be of what hour ſoever—and then left the letter under the door: Upon opening the letter the contents were found to be, that they were required to attend at Liberty Tree on the Wedneſday following, at noon, to reſign their office, and to fail at their peril. On the ſame morning hand bills were found ſtuck up in all parts of the town, directed to *the freemen through the province*, containing in ſubſtance what was in the bills ſtuck up the next morning, which was as follows, viz.

" *To the* Freemen *of this and the neighbouring* towns.

" *Gentlemen,*

" You are deſired to meet at Liberty-Tree, this day, at twelve o'clock at noon; then and there to hear the perſons to whom the tea, ſhipped by the Eaſt-India company is conſigned, make a public reſignation of their office as conſigners upon oath. And alſo ſwear they will re-ſhip any teas that may be conſigned to them by ſaid company by the firſt veſſel ſailing for London.

Boſton, Nov. 3, 1773. O. C. Secry.

¶|¶ Shew us the man that dare take down this."

The ſame morning a large flag was hung out on the pole at Liberty-Tree, and at eleven o'clock the bells in the meeting-houſes were rang and continued ringing till twelve o'clock, which collected about 500 people under Liberty tree; the whole body proceeded into King-ſtreet, where the gentlemen were, in a ſtore accompanied by ſome others, one or two of the committee informed them of their buſineſs, and then propoſed to adjourn back to Liberty-Tree, but having tarried in King-ſtreet a ſhort time, every one returned to his own home.

It having been reported, that Meſſieurs Clark, and Son, the two Meſſieurs Hutchinſons, and Faneuil, were the perſons to whom the Tea, expected from the Eaſt-India Company, was to be conſigned, on Monday night, the 1ſt inſt. a letter was ſent them, requiring their attendance at Liberty Tree, on the Wedneſday following, at noon, in order to make a public declaration on oath, that, if the Tea ſhould arrive, conſigned to them, they would reſhip it by the firſt veſſels bound to London; at the time appointed, upwards of 500 people of the town, and from the country aſſembled at Liberty Tree; but the ſuppoſed commiſſioners, not attending, a Committee was ſent with a meſſage to them, which they treated with haughtineſs and contempt, whereat the people being greatly irritated, ſoon after diſperſed, intending to have another meeting ſoon in order to bring the matter to a concluſion.

NEWPORT, (*Rhode-Iſland*) *Nov.* 1.

Laſt Wedneſday the Honourable the General Aſſembly of this colony met at South Kingſtown, and on Thurſday a warrant was granted by the Speaker of the Houſe of Deputies, for bringing Mr. George Rome before the Houſe, on account of a certain letter ſome time ſince returned from England, ſigned G. Rome; and Saturday afternoon being brought before the Houſe, and returning evaſive anſwers to the queſtions put to him, the Houſe deemed his conduct a contempt, and he was, in conſequence thereof, committed to his Majeſty's gaol in South Kingſtown, where he remained until the Houſe roſe, which was between eight and nine o'clock in the evening of the ſame day.

We hear that, in anſwer to a petition from the Maſſachuſetts Aſſembly, reſpecting the appointment of Judges, &c. his Majeſty declared his intentions of ſupporting the *ſupreme authority* and *right* of the Britiſh Parliament to make laws binding on the colonies; and expreſſed his great diſpleaſure that principles repugnant to this right ſhould be held forth in the petition.

NEW-YORK, *Nov.* 11.

The following were left early yeſterday morning, at the printer's houſe.

Mr. RIVINGTON,

Let the incloſed be publiſhed in your next paper. In this fail not at your peril. Meſſrs Gaine, Parker and Anderſon are alſo deſired to publiſh from your paper; or they may reſt aſſured they ſhall not paſs with impunity.

Nov. 10. LEGION.

On Friday, the 5th of this inſtant, about noon, the following hand-bill was circulated through this city.

New-York, Nov. 5, 1773.

To the Friends of Liberty and Commerce.

GENTLEMEN.

IT muſt be ſtrongly marked on your minds, that the end of the laſt non importation agreement, was to obtain a repeal of the tyrannical act of Parliament, that impoſed a duty on glaſs, painters colours, paper, tea, &c. which was deſigned to raiſe a revenue from you, without your conſent. You know, that ſo much of this act, as impoſed the duty on Tea, is yet unrepealed. Your honour is, therefore, bound to maintain the non-importation agreement, until this act is repealed. And ſeveral reſolutions, and other acts, of the inhabitants of this city, declare, that " *Whoever ſhall aid, or abet, the importation of any article, ſubject to a duty, by act of Parliament, for the purpoſe of raiſing a revenue upon you, or otherwiſe aſſiſt in the execution of any ſuch act, ſhall be deemed an enemy to the liberties of America.*

When a worthy gentleman, late of this city, was applied to by the Eaſt-India Company to take the conſignment of part of the tea they intend to ſend this colony, to enſlave you, his anſwer was, " That he would not have any concern with it, as it would be diſagreeable to his countrymen; nor would he inſure againſt the tea's being burnt, for 25 per cent. For he knew his countrymen abhorred it, and were as much oppoſed to the receiving of it, as the deteſtable ſtamp-papers, until the act of Parliament, that impoſed a duty on tea, imported into America, ſhould be repealed."—But William Kelley, late of this place, where he got the means of his preſent importance, in order to get the commiſſions of the ſale of the tea, ſaid, " That there was no danger of the reſentment of the people of New-York, if it ſhould be as high as it was in the time of the Stamp-act. That, then, they had an old man (Mr. Colden) to deal with, but now they have Governor Tryon (a military man) who had ſuppreſſed the inſurrection in North-Carolina; and he would cram the tea down their throats," or words to this import. But, we cannot believe he had any authority for this aſſertion. This infamous, ſordid, and paraſitical declaration of William Kelley, has emboldened the Company to determine to ſend the tea to America: He is for this, by the reſolutions above-mentioned, an enemy to his country; therefore, he, and whoſoever ſhall aid, or abet, or in any manner countenance the execution of that diabolical project, ſhou'd be treat- accordingly. But, in doing this, avoid national reflections. By order of the Legion's Committee.

CASSIUS.

The friends of liberty and commerce, conſidering the above declarations of William Kelley, as inimical to the liberties of America, and encouraging the Miniſtry to perſevere in their diabolical project of enſlaving this country; prepared an effigy of him, and ſuſpended it hanging with a halter on the middle of a gallows, fixed on a cart, with his hands pinioned. On the right ſide of the gallows was fixed a horrid repreſentation of the Devil, with the left arm over the gallows, the body inclining forward, and a harpoon in its right hand, directed to Kelley's breaſt, looking him full in the face with a ſarcaſtical grin. The gallows was illuminated with three large lanthorns, in order to ſhew the effigies; on Kelley's breaſt was fixed a label with theſe words: " The juſt reward of that black and horrid crime ingratitude." On his back was another, with the words, " a diſgrace to my country."—Between his hands was fixed a tea caniſter illuminated within it, which ſhewed theſe inſcriptions. On the front, "Tea three pence ſterling duty." On each end of it, "the infamous Kelley." With the cart thus accoutred, a vaſt multitude of the inhabitants paraded through moſt of the principal ſtreets, accompanied with the loud huzzas of the people, no duty on tea; and carried it to the Coffee-houſe, where it was burnt in the preſence of many thouſands of the inhabitants, who ſignified their approbation with loud acclamations. After this a gentleman addreſſed the people "that he wiſhed they had the baſe original, they would treat him in the ſame manner;" and deſired the people to return home, which they immediately did in the moſt orderly manner.

To oblige many ſubſcribers the printer inſerts the following.

A CARD,

PRESENTING compliments to all the SONS of LIBERTY *in* AMERICA, particularly to thoſe of NEW-YORK, to congratulate and acquaint them, that I ſincerely rejoice to find ſuch a numerous body of *high-ſpirited* people here, exerting themſelves with the moſt eſſential *perſeverance* in the good old cauſe of *General Liberty*;—am glad to find that Americans are ſtill univerſal in the grand cauſe;—like ſtrokes of lightning, in a moment, your ſentiments are penetrating to the bottom of every iniquitous, dark and futile ſcheme, of endeavouring to catch old birds with chaff;—*a foreign chaff, called tea,* that for a conſiderable time paſt has very much diſturbed our peace, and at beſt is *noxious*. But this in queſtion has been tumbling, and toſſing, and *ſlinking*, by its being whimſically traverſed over nearly all the ſeas that encompaſs the earth; and has alſo, for ſeveral years, been mouldering and rotting in crowded warehouſes; and is now to be introduced into *America*; and the whole of it, in order to complete the *farce*, is likewiſe to be *deadly poiſoned*;—may very juſtly, in the preſent caſe, ſay *deadly infected*, either with the dangerous, ridiclous ſanction of a *ſuſpending power*, or a complication of diſtempered acts of parliament.—— Have time only to recommend a card, or a hint, for you to improve upon, particularly for your drawing a ſtraight, *firm line*, between ungenerous *monopolies*,—between contemptible miniſterial *illegal ſuſpenſions* and a regular lawful extinguiſhment of *duty acts, jointly by King, Lords, and Commons*:—For, if the Britiſh parliament, &c. would *timely* and totally repeal their unnatural, *unprofitable votes*, and not retain ſuch *bare-bone* acts of contention, but ſtrike off all *nominal* duties of cuſtoms, more eſpecially and immediately to relinquiſh that which is fixed unconſtitutionally upon this *poiſoned-chaff*, —it is then, *and not till then*, that every importing branch of American commerce from Europe will of courſe naturally and peaceably center in *Britain*, to a mutual advantage.

An account of TEA imported into Boſton, from London, which has paid the duty of 3d. ſterling per pound.

	Cheſts.	½ Cheſts.	¼ Cheſts.
In the year 1769	329	11	—
1770	153	14	—
1771	709	84	7
1772	323	52	—
1773 to Oct. 23,	349	25	—
	1863	186	7

The above is copied from an account certified by the Collector of the cuſtoms in Boſton.

On Monday morning appeared ſtuck up at the Coffee-Houſe, and ſeveral other places in the city, written papers, menacing deſtruction to any perſon who ſhould accept of commiſſion for the Sale of the Eaſt-India Company's Tea, or be any way acceſſary thereto.

Extract of a letter from Boſton, dated Nov. 1.

"By a letter from London it ſtill appears to be very uncertain that the India Company will venture an exportation of tea to the colonies, at leaſt the deſign, it was thought, would be laid aſide for the preſent; ſo that when adminiſtration becomes acquainted with the uneaſineſs it may occaſion on this ſide the water, a repeal of the duty, in the courſe of the approaching ſeſſion, may be expected; then all our hearts will be at reſt."

PHILADELPHIA, *Nov.* 15.

Extract of a letter to a perſon in this city, dated October, 1773.

"As I ſeveral days ago, on account of urgent buſineſs, had undertaken a journey of about thirty miles, and was come about ſix miles on my return homeward, I came to a fork in the road, and being in doubt which road to take, I took that to the right, which led me about four miles through ſo many buſhes, that I was obliged to light off from my horſe, and walk a foot; having thus walked a mile or two no further traces of any road appeared, and I ſaw nothing but buſhes, through which one could hardly come, but as I had no mind to turn back, I tried to get through it as well as I could; this troubleſome journey laſted about two miles further when I arrived at the foot of a mountain, over which I was obliged to paſs, after which I came to a much higher mountain, which I aſcended with a great deal of trouble: when I was about half way up this mountain, I ſaw with aſtoniſhment a vein of ore of the breadth of two yards and a half ſticking out of the mountain, and as I had in Germany obtained the knowledge of ore and minerals, I found this to be all ſilver ore; I ſtruck off as much as I could get, and proceeding further on that mountain, found two more like veins, one of the breadth of two yards and the other of three yards and a quarter ſeemingly extending through the whole mountain; I took good notice of this mountain, and after my arrival at home I tried the contents of this ore, and found four ounces of fine ſilver in one pound of ore, which on ſtrict examination leaves no ſmall traces of its containing ſome gold; the next day I took a good friend with me and we travelled all over the whole mountain, when it appeared that theſe veins ſeem to run through the whole mountain; we opened twelve or ſixteen places, and found veins of ore in all theſe places, it would therefore be a great pity if this mine ſhould any longer remain hidden, for which reaſon, I offer the partnerſhip of carrying on the ſame to all ſuch as pleaſe to enter into it with me. The place is ſecured, and there ſhall be no want of ſuitable experienced workmen for melting, &c. I on my part do aſſure every one that I am not for impoſing any unreaſonable articles upon any one, as I leave it to the choice of ſuch as ſhall apply to me between the 29th of October inſtant, and the 12th of November 1773, whether they will take any more in company or not; a number of the trials already made of the ſaid ore may be ſeen with me in Millers-town, five miles from Lebanon.

JOHN JUSTUS BATTENFELD, M. D.

N. B. A certain perſon hath already offered five hundred pounds towards erecting proper works if carried on, as a fine large creek runs through a pleaſant plain, not above two hundred paces from the foot of that mountain, where ſuitable works for melting &c. &c. may be erected.

North-Carolina, Oct. 12, 1773.

A bilious fever prevails very much here: Of which diſorder died on the 5th inſtant, after five days illneſs, Mr. GEORGE ANTHONY MORRIS in the prime of life.—This gentleman reſided amongſt us eighteen months; and acquired a very general acquaintance with our moſt reſpectable inhabitants: An eaſy affable deportment joined to much good ſenſe, candour and integrity, have rendered his death a very heavy loſs to all who knew him here, as well as to his friends in Philadelphia, of which he was a native.

To the Printer of the PENNSYLVANIA PACKET.

SIR,

IN looking over the latter part of the firſt chapter of Geneſis, I find an account of God's having granted to Adam and his poſterity, not only a dominion over "the fiſh of the ſea, the fowl of the air, cattle, and every thing that *creepeth* upon the earth," but likewiſe in a particular manner over the negroes of Africa.*—I beg therefore you would mention this, in your paper, to ſilence thoſe writers who inſiſt upon the Africans belonging to the ſame ſpecies of men with the white people, and who will not allow that God formed them in common with horſes, oxen, dogs, &c. for the benefit of the white people alone, to be uſed by them either for pleaſure or to labour with their *other* beaſts in the culture of tobacco, indigo, rice, and ſugar.

A CUSTOMER.

* *"And the beaſts of Æthiopia ſhall bow down to thee, even they whoſe figure and ſpeech are like unto thine own, and whoſe heads are covered with a covering like unto fine wool. They who dwell on the ſea coaſt, ſhall ſerve thee, and thy ſeed after thee, even they who ſhall ſojourn in the Iſlands afar off, where the ſun hath his going down."*

CUSTOM-HOUSE, PHILADELPHIA.

INWARD ENTRIES.

Sch. Bonaventure, J. Waterman, Nantucket.
Sloop Uſhant, T. Bunker, Nantucket.
Sloop Peggy, S. Hinckley, Boſton.
Snow Phœbe, W. Gill, Dominica.
Brig Polly, P. Denny, Dominica.
Brig Betſey, C. Jenkins, St. Euſtatia.

OUTWARDS.

Brig Lovely Laſs, A. Waid, Jamaica.
Ship Hetty, E. Davis, Corunna.
Ship Maria, J. Dyſon, Grenadoes.
Brig Fancy, T. Murdoch, St. Vincents.
Sloop Mary, J. Perrot, St. Euſtatia.
Ship Britannia, J. Dickſon, Cadiz.
Ship Roſe, J. Corry, Londonderry.
Ship Proſperity, W. M'Cullock, Belfaſt.
Schooner Bonaventure, J. Waterman, Nantucket.
Sloop Uſhant, T. Bunker, Nantucket.
Schooner Hetty, B. Dunn, Weſt-Florida.
Ship Sally, S. Covell, Ferrol.

CLEARED.

Sch. Neptune, J. King, North-Carolina.
Sloop Molly, E. Rogers, Boſton.
Sch. Molly, L. Goffigin, Virginia.
Brig Charleſtown Pac. S. Wright, S. Carolina.
Sloop Prudence, E. Smith, North-Carolina.
Sch. Dolphin, W. Worth, Virginia.
Schooner Rebecca, J. Holden, Virginia.
Sloop Charlotte, J. Coburn, Virginia.
Ship Magdalen, J. Wallace, Jamaica.

* * *

BY virtue of a Writ, to me directed, will be ſold by Public Vendue, on Saturday the 4th day of December next, at five o'clock in the evening, at the London Coffee-houſe; five lots or pieces of ground, containing about eight acres, reſpectively, oppoſite the country ſeat of Samuel Rhoads, Eſq; in the Townſhip of Paſſyunk, bounded by lands of George Gray, Eſq. John Ord, and others; plans whereof may be ſeen at the place of ſale, John Biddle's, and at the preſent Sheriff's Office: Late the eſtate of HENRY ELVES, ſeized and taken in execution by JUDAH FOULKE, Eſq. late High Sheriff.

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, Nov. 15, 1773.

TO-MORROW MORNING,

At the late dwelling houſe of Capt. WILLIAM KIDD, deceaſed, in Second-ſtreet, a little above Race-ſtreet, will begin the ſale of a large aſſortment of GOODS, viz.

MOLASSES, rum, ſugar, wine, oil, mackarell, ſhot, bar lead, allum, brimſtone, copperas, ginger, alſpice, rice, coffee, chocolate, indigo, ſole leather, flaxſeed, and ſundry other articles, being his ſtock in trade; together with the houſhold furniture, &c. &c. The ſale to begin at nine o'clock.

All perſons indebted to Capt. William Kidd, deceaſed, are requeſted to make ſpeedy payment, and thoſe who have any demands againſt the eſtate are deſired to ſend in their accounts to be adjuſted and paid by

JOSHUA HOWELL, Executor.

TO BE SOLD,

VERY REASONABLE,

THE TIME of a hearty ſtrong Dutch Girl, lately arrived, who has near ſix years to ſerve. Enquire of the printer.

THE public are hereby informed, that the reaſon the Cohanſey Lottery did not commence drawing at the time propoſed in the ſcheme, was it's not being full at that time; but as ſoon as the few tickets which remain on hand are diſpoſed of, the drawing will begin. The public will be informed of the drawing three weeks before it commences.

Juſt imported in the Friendſhip, Capt. M'Culloch, from Belfaſt, a neat aſſortment of fine

IRISH LINENS,

Now opening and to be ſold for CASH ONLY, by

CHARLES EDDY,

WHO expects by the firſt veſſels from Liverpool, a large quantity of coarſe linens, ſheetings and dowlaſs, to compleat the above aſſortment.

TO BE SOLD,

BY PUBLIC VENDUE,

At the London Coffee-houſe, on Monday the 22d of this inſtant, (November) at ſix o'clock in the evening,

A TWO ſtory brick Meſſuage and Lot of Ground, ſituate at the corner of Vernon and Shippen-ſtreets, in Southwark, containing in breadth on Vernon-ſtreet 61 feet, and in breadth on Shippen-ſtreet 16 feet, ſubject to a ground-rent of £5 ſterling per annum, being part of the eſtate of Meſſieurs M'NEAL and TALBOT. Title to be made by

JOHN M. NESBITT,
THOMAS MIFFLIN, } Aſſignees to ſaid eſtate.
TENCH TILGHMAN,

TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT of LAND, containing eight hundred acres, or thereabouts, ſurveyed in 1736, and patented in 1763 to the preſent owner, who has therefore a good title: Said land is extremely well watered and timbered throughout, a very large quantity of rich bottom for meadow or hemp, and a good mill-ſeat; it may be divided into three farms, and each have a ſufficiency of water bottom and upland, &c. Conidoghwenett Creek running one mile and twenty-one perches nearly through the middle of it. Said tract of land is ſituated about ſix miles from Shippenſburg, in Letterkeney Townſhip, and nearly in the middle of Cumberland county. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe the whole, or any part, may apply to HENRY JONES, in Front-ſtreet, near the corner of South-ſtreet, on Society-Hill, Philadelphia.

TO BE DISPOSED OF

For want of EMPLOY.

A HEARTY NEGRO WENCH, about fourteen years old, has had the ſmall pox, and is fit for either town or country. Enquire of the Printer.

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY, on the night of the 8th inſt. (November) from the ſubſcriber, living in Aſhtown, Cheſter county, an indented ſervant man named ALEXANDER MILLER, born in Ireland, about twenty-two years of age, five feet eight or ten inches high, ſlim made, wears his own dark brown hair, a little pitted with the ſmall-pox, has had his left ſhoulder cruſhed, which may be ſeen by the ſcars if examined, is very talkative, and much given to ſwearing; had on when he went away, an old felt hat with a cut in the crown, a blue ſurtout coat much worn, a white linen jacket, old black knit breeches, white cotton ſtockings and old ſhoes: He is ſuppoſed to have made his eſcape with a certain HUGH HAMILTON, who has fraudulently dealt with him, and taken from his hands a beaver hat, without the knowledge of his maſter: Said HAMILTON is about five feet ſeven or eight inches high, of a ſwarthy complexion, black hair tied behind, wears a brown coat and black velvet jacket, was born in Ireland, and is a weaver by trade. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant and ſecures him in any gaol, ſo that his maſter may have him again, and ſecures ſaid HAMILTON, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, ſhall be intitled to the above reward for each or either of them, and reaſonable charges, paid by

JAMES THOMPSON.

SIXTEEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in Baltimore county, Maryland, within eight miles of the Lower Ferry, Suſquehanna, on Sunday the 31ſt of October laſt, two ſervant men; one an Engliſhman named WILLIAM SPRINGALL, came into Baltimore Town with Capt. Robertſon about the 20th of June 1772; he was born in Middleſex, is about twenty-three years of age, five feet ſix inches high, a freſh complexion, black beard, and ſhort brown hair; he profeſſes to be a barber or hair-dreſſer: Had on when he went away, a blue grey ſuit of cloaths with yellow gilt buttons, the coat has a red cape and button holes worked with red and blue twiſt mixed; he is much given to liquor. The other an Iriſhman, named EDWARD MAGINAN, has been in the country about ſix months, is about five feet eight inches high, a down-looking ſlow-ſpoken fellow, with ſhort brown hair, has had the fever and ague lately, and looks very yellow; had on when he went away, a ſuit of black broadcloth cloaths and a blue ſurtout; but as they have other cloaths with them they may have changed their dreſs, and it is ſuppoſed they have forged a paſs. Whoever ſecures the ſaid ſervants in any gaol, ſo that their maſter may have them again, ſhall have the above reward, or THREE POUNDS for each, and reaſonable charges, paid by

JAMES GILES.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels are forbid to carry them off, at their peril.

ABRAHAM USHER,

Has imported in the laſt ſhips from London, Hull, Liverpool and Glaſgow,

A LARGE and general aſſortment of European and Eaſt-India GOODS, ſuitable for the preſent ſeaſon, which he will ſell on low terms for caſh or ſhort credit, at his ſtore in Front-ſtreet, the fifth door above Walnut-ſtreet.

WILLDAY AND MONTGOMERY,

At their ſtore in Fourth-ſtreet, near Market-ſtreet, have for SALE,

AN aſſortment of European and Eaſt-India GOODS, amongſt which are a great variety of SILKS, as brocaded and ſtriped luteſtrings, plain and flowered mantuas, plain and figured ſattins, paduaſoys, ducapes, taffaties, peelongs, perſians, modes and ſarſanents; collar velvet and other ribbands, China ſilk handkerchiefs, fine India dimity pallampores, and other ſuch India Goods; alſo a few of the beſt Wilton Carpets, of different ſizes; all which will be ſold low for caſh or the uſual credit.

TO BE SOLD,

THE time of an Iriſh ſervant woman, who has three years and an half to ſerve, fit for either town or country. Enquire of the Printer.

BY PARTICULAR DESIRE.

BY AUTHORITY, by the AMERICAN COMPANY, at the THEATRE in Southwark, this PRESENT MONDAY, THE

WEST INDIAN.

The Weſt-Indian, by Mr. HALLAM, being his fourth appearance in that character,
Major O'Flaherty, by Mr. HENRY, being his third appearance in that character,
Charles Dudley, by a young gentleman who never appeared on any ſtage before,
Capt. Dudley, by Mr. DOUGLASS,
Mr. Stockwell, by Mr. MORRIS,
Varland, by Mr. WOOLLS,
Fulmer, by Mr. HUGHES,
Lady Ruſport, by Mrs. DOUGLASS,
Louiſa Dudley, by Miſs STORER,
Mrs. Fulmer, by Miſs RICHARDSON,
Lucy, by Miſs WAINWRIGHT,
Charlotte Ruſport, by Miſs HALLAM,
Singing by Mr. WOOLLS and Miſs WAINWRIGHT.

The prologue to the play by the young gentleman who performs Dudley.

End of the PLAY, Mr. HALLAM will preſent the audience with the PICTURE of a PLAY HOUSE, or BUCKS have at YE ALL.

To which will be added, a NEW FARCE, called

CROSS PURPOSES.

Mr. Grub, by Mr. MORRIS,
The Bevils by Mr HALLAM, Mr. DOUGLASS and Mr. HENRY,
Chapeau, by Mr. WALL,
Robin, Mr. HUGHES,
Conſol, Mr. DERMOT,
Emily, by Miſs STORER,
Mrs. Grub, by Mrs. MORRIS.
A farewell epilogue by Mr. HALLAM.

⁂ Mr. DOUGLASS begs leave to aſſure the town, that the PLAY on Saturday, was by him, really, abſolutely, and *bona Fide*, intended for the laſt performance of the AMERICAN COMPANY, this ſeaſon, but having been much ſolicited for the WEST-INDIAN, and the veſſel in which the COMPANY embark for Carolina, having been delayed a day longer than was expected, he with pleaſure, embraces the opportunity of complying with the wiſhes of an audience, to whom he owes every poſſible mark of attention, reſpect and gratitude.

Ladies and Gentlemen will pleaſe to ſend their ſervants at four o'clock.

Tickets (without which no perſon can be admitted) are ſold at the bar of the Coffee-Houſe, and at Mr. Bell's in Lombard-ſtreet. Boxes, 7*s.* 6*d.* Pit, 5*s.* Gallery, 3*s.*

THE BURLINGTON ALMANACK,

For the YEAR of our LORD 1774.

Is juſt publiſhed, and to be ſold by

ISAAC COLLINS,

At his Printing-office in BURLINGTON;

CONTAINING, beſides the uſual aſtronomical obſervations, directions, counſels, and cautions, tending to prudent management of affairs in common life; Admiral Pocock's celebrated recipe for pickling beef, pork, mutton, &c. and keeping the meat tender and ſweet; a piece on charity; advice ſuited to the ſeaſon; hints on education; ſupplication to the Supreme Being, by a young lady; a morning hymn; an evening hymn; on riches; rules for preſerving health in eating and drinking, founded on long experience; the ornaments of youth; method of recovering perſons over-fatigued; on horſe-racing; epitaph; on ſelf-denial; an excellent family recipe for the following diſorders, viz. coſtiveneſs, whooping-cough and convulſion fits in children—for worms, grubs, jaundice, &c. &c. in both infants and adults. For the canker; for a bad flux; to ſtop a bleeding wound; to cure a ſhrunk ſinew; to remove corns; a remedy for the cholic; a cure for a broken winded horſe; to cure poiſoned ſheep, &c. to clean gloves without wetting; a table of intereſt at ſix and ſeven per cent. a tide table; liſt of his Majeſty's council of New-Jerſey; liſt of the Houſe of Repreſentatives of New-Jerſey; liſt of the officers of the Court of Chancery in New-Jerſey; liſt of the Sheriffs of New-Jerſey; a table of the value and weight of coins; time of holding fairs; time of holding the Courts of Chancery in New-Jerſey—and the Supreme and other Courts in this and the adjacent provinces; the ſtated meetings of the eaſtern and weſtern Council of Proprietors; Quakers general meetings; diſtances on poſt roads, &c. &c. &c.

N. B. Said COLLINS performs printing in its various branches, in a neat, correct and expeditious manner.

Juſt imported in the ſhip Severn, James Hathorn, Maſter, from Briſtol, and to be ſold by

STOCKER AND WHARTON,

At their ſtore below the Drawbridge,

GROUND white lead in kegs; 3d. 4d. 6d. 8d. 10d. 12d. and 20d. nails; 2 and a half and 2 and a quarter inch ſheathing ditto; hob ditto; beſt pale ale in hogſheads, and Taunton ale in hampers; 7 by 9, 10 by 8, 11 by 8, 11 by 9, and 13 by 11 window glaſs in boxes; iron pots from 1 to 15 gallons; round and flat gallon, half gallon, and quart bottles in crates; hemp of an excellent quality; forge hammers; bundles of iron hoops; currants in kegs; boxes and kegs of pipes; writing paper; ſcythes and frying pans: Alſo Jamaica ſpirits; coffee; ſugar; indigo; &c. &c.

TWENTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the ſubſcribers, on Monday, the fourth inſt. a remarkable fine large maſtiff DOG, of a dark dun or brown color, with ſome black hairs interſperſed, particularly between the ſhoulders; his muzzel and jaws very black, has had his ears cropt pretty cloſe, and his tail docked although not very ſhort; he hath a large head, and a deep note when he barks; he is young, playful, and good tempered when not provoked or hunted on. Whoever will bring him home, ſhall receive the above reward, or if ſtolen THREE POUNDS, paid on conviction of the thief, by

MEASE AND CALDWELL.

Philadelphia, October 4th, 1773.

A NIGHT SCHOOL

Is opened by the ſubſcriber, and a well qualified aſſiſtant, at his ſchool-houſe in Union ſtreet, near Second-ſtreet,

WHERE are taught in an expeditious and approved manner, the Engliſh language grammatically, writing, arithmetic, book-keeping, geometry, trigonometry, menſuration of ſuperficies and ſolids, gauging, ſurveying, navigation, geography, dialling, algebra, &c. &c.

ANDREW PORTER.

260050

All hands were now called from the fire, and an attempt was made to carry them to it; but this, notwithſtanding the united efforts of the whole company, was found to be impoſſible. The night was extremely dark, the ſnow was now very deep, and, under theſe additional diſadvantages, they found it very difficult to make way through the buſhes and the bog for themſelves, all of them getting many falls in the attempt. The only alternative was to make a fire upon the ſpot; but the ſnow which had fallen, and was ſtill falling, beſides what was every moment ſhaken in flakes from the trees, rendered it equally impracticable, to kindle one there, and to bring any part of that which had been kindled in the wood thither: they were, therefore, reduced to the ſad neceſſity of leaving the unhappy wretches to their fate; having firſt made them a bed of boughs from the trees, and ſpread a covering of the ſame kind over them to a conſiderable height.

Having now been expoſed to the cold and the ſnow near an hour and an half, ſome of the reſt began to loſe their ſenſibility; and one Briſcoe, another of Mr. Banks's ſervants, was ſo ill, that it was thought he muſt die before he could be got to the fire.

At the fire, however, at length they arrived; and paſſed the night in a ſituation, which, however dreadful in itſelf, was rendered more afflicting by the remembrance of what was paſt, and the uncertainty of what was to come. Of twelve, the number that ſet out together in health and ſpirits, two were ſuppoſed to be already dead; a third was ſo ill, that it was very doubtful whether he would be able to go forward in the morning; and a fourth, Mr. Buchan, was in danger of a return of his fits, by freſh fatigue after ſo uncomfortable a night: they were diſtant from the ſhip a long day's journey, through pathleſs woods, in which it was too probable they might be bewildered till they were overtaken by the next night; and, not having prepared for a journey of more than eight or ten hours, they were wholly deſtitute of proviſions, except a vulture, which they happened to ſhoot while they were out, and which, if equally divided, would not afford each of them half a meal; and they knew not how much more they might ſuffer from the cold, as the ſnow ſtill continued to fall. A dreadful teſtimony of the ſeverity of the climate, as it was now the midſt of ſummer in this part of the world, the twenty-firſt of December being here the longeſt day; and every thing might juſtly be dreaded from a phænomenon which, in the correſponding ſeaſon, is unknown even in Norway and Lapland.

When the morning dawned, they ſaw nothing round them, as far as the eye could reach, but ſnow, which ſeemed to lie as thick upon the trees as upon the ground; and the blaſts returned ſo frequently, and with ſuch violence, that they found it impoſſible for them to ſet out: how long this might laſt they knew not, and they had but too much reaſon to apprehend that it would confine them in that deſolate foreſt till they periſhed with hunger and cold.

After having ſuffered the miſery and terror of this ſituation till ſix o'clock in the morning, they conceived ſome hope of deliverance by diſcovering the place of the ſun through the clouds, which were become thinner and began to break away.

Their firſt care was to ſee whether the poor wretches whom they had been obliged to leave among the buſhes were yet alive; three of the company were diſpatched for that purpoſe, and very ſoon afterwards returned with the melancholy news, that they were dead.

Notwithſtanding the flattering appearance of the ſky, the ſnow ſtill continued to fall ſo thick that they could not venture out upon their journey to the ſhip; but about 8 o'clock a ſmall regular breeze ſprung up, which, with the prevailing influence of the ſun, at length cleared the air; and they ſoon after, with great joy, ſaw the ſnow fall in large flakes from the trees, a certain ſign of an approaching thaw: they now examined more critically the ſtate of their invalids; Briſcoe was ſtill very ill, but ſaid, that he thought himſelf able to walk; and Mr. Buchan was much better than either he or his friends had any reaſon to expect. They were now, however, preſſed by the calls of hunger, to which, after long faſting, every conſideration of future good or evil immediately gives way. Before they ſet forward, therefore, it was unanimouſly agreed, that they ſhould eat their vulture; the bird was accordingly ſkinned, and, it being thought beſt to divide it before it was fit to be eaten, it was cut into ten portions, and every man cooked his own as he thought fit. After this repaſt, which furniſhed each of them with about three mouthfuls, they prepared to ſet out; but it was ten o'clock before the ſnow was ſufficiently gone off to render a march practicable. After a walk of about three hours, they were very agreeably ſurpriſed to find themſelves upon the beach, and much nearer to the ſhip than they had any reaſon to expect. Upon reviewing their track from the veſſel, they perceived, that, inſtead of aſcending the hill in a line, ſo as to penetrate into the country, they had made almoſt a circle round it. When they came on board, they congratulated each other upon their ſafety, with a joy that no man can feel who has not been expoſed to equal danger; and as I had ſuffered great anxiety at their not returning in the evening of the day on which they ſet out, I was not wholly without my ſhare.

⁂

WILLIAM SEMPLE,

Has juſt imported in the Adventure, Capt. Courſer, from Hull, and in the laſt veſſels from London and Glaſgow,

A LARGE aſſortment of broad cloaths, coatings, and coarſe woollens; callimancoes and ſhalloons, hardware and cutlery, gauzes, lawns, kentings, hoſiery, carpets, books, &c. &c.

Philadelphia, 11th Month, 8th, 1773.

TO BE LET,

For a Term of years, and entered on immediately.

AN extraordinary MERCHANT MILL, ſituated in the Borough of Wilmington, on Brandywine Creek, below the Bridge, on a never failing ſtream. Said mill has two water wheels, two pair of burr ſtones, and every thing compleat for the manufacturing of ſuperfine flour: Shallops of a conſiderable burthen may load or unload without any difficulty, it being performed by water.

With ſaid mill will be let, a commodious brick dwelling houſe, Coopers ſhop, and ſtable; alſo, a garden, with other appurtenances ſuitable to accommodate a tenant. The ſituation of the above mentioned Mill, need not be more particularly deſcribed, as it is well known to many, and has the advantage for the ſale of flour of two conſiderable markets, viz. Philadelphia and Wilmington. Any perſon inclining to rent the ſame, may know the terms, by applying to the ſubſcribers in Philadelphia, or to JOSEPH TATNALL, near the premiſes, who will ſhew the ſame.

PHOEBE MORTON, } Executors to the Eſ-
JOHN MORTON, } tate of Sam. Morton.

Philadelphia, October 21ſt, 1773.

TO BE SOLD,

By way of PUBLIC VENDUE, at the London Coffee-houſe, on Wedneſday, the twenty fourth of November, at 6 o'clock in the evening;

A TRACT of PATENT LAND, containing 100 acres, ſituate in Baltimore county, in the province of Maryland, about 35 miles from Baltimore town, in the ſettlement of Little Pipe creek, and adjoining Lands of Anthony Haines and others. Part of this land is already cleared, ſome other part may be conveniently turned into meadow ground, and the remainder is woodland. For particulars enquire of WILLIAM ROBERTS, near the premiſes, or of

REESE MEREDITH,
EDWARD PENINGTON,
THOMAS WHARTON, jun.

Very fine MUSCADINE RAISINS, TURKEY FIGS, and CURRANTS,

TO BE SOLD BY

SPEAKMAN AND CARTER,

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS

At the bell and dragon, on the north ſide of Market-ſtreet, between Second and Third-ſtreets,

WHO have lately imported from London, an aſſortment of the freſheſt Drugs and Genuine Patent Medicine, the moſt ſaleable articles in large quantities.

Imported in the Betſey, Captain Hood, from Briſtol, and to be ſold by

THOMAS CLIFFORD AND SONS,

At their ſtore in Water-ſtreet,

A LARGE aſſortment of iron caſtings, conſiſting of pots, kettles, bake ovens, tea kettles, chaiſe and cart boxes, ſaſh weights, chimney backs and ſide plates, half hundred and ſmaller weights; alſo ſmiths vices and anvils, frying pans, ſhovels and tongs, bundels of ſhovels, locks and hinges, an aſſortment of pewter, fine drawn and common nails, from 3d. to 20d. Taylor's window glaſs, crates of ſheet glaſs, boxes of pipes aſſorted, tin plates; likewiſe cables from 7 to 13 inch, with a variety of other cordage; Kiddall's beſt ſail cloth, a few jugs of currants and raiſins, hampers of beer, and a parcel of neat FORGE HAMMERS, made by R. GETLEY and Co. and JONES and Co. of approved quality.

FOR CHARLESTOWN, S. CAROLINA,

THE BRIGANTINE

SEA NYMPH,

JOSEPH BLEWER,

MASTER;

A NEW veſſel, conveniently provided with genteel accommodations for paſſengers, will ſail with all convenient ſpeed. For freight or paſſage apply to JOSEPH BLEWER, at his houſe in Southwark, or on board, at Mr. JOSEPH SIMS's wharf, or to DANIEL ROBINSON, at his ſtore on ſaid wharf, who has for ſale, Carolina Soal Leather, and new Rice.

FOR LONDONDERRY,

THE SHIP

MARY,

ROBERT GEORGE,

COMMANDER;

A FINE new ſhip, with excellent accommodations for paſſengers; having the greateſt part of her cargo engaged, will ſail with the firſt flaxſeed veſſels. For freight or paſſage apply to the Captain on board, at Stamper's wharf, to SAMUEL CARSAN, or to BARCLAY and MITCHELL.

FOR LONDONDERRY,

THE SHIP

ALEXANDER,

JAMES HUNTER,

COMMANDER;

LYING at Cuthbert's wharf; a fine large ſhip, with excellent accommodations for paſſengers; will ſail the latter end of this month, having the greateſt part of her cargo engaged. For freight or paſſage apply to Mr. JAMES CRAWFORD, at Mrs. DUNCAN's, in Cheſnut-ſtreet, to the maſter on board, or to BARCLAY and MITCHELL.

FOR LONDONDERRY,

THE SHIP

WALLWORTH,

CONNOLLY M'CAUSLAND,

Maſter;

WILL ſail very ſoon, having the greateſt part of her cargo engaged. For freight or paſſage apply to the Captain on board, at Powell's wharf, or to BARCLAY and MITCHELL.

Juſt imported, in the laſt veſſels from Britain and Ireland, and are to be ſold, WHOLESALE or RETAIL, at the moſt reaſonable rates, at

GEORGE BARTRAM's WOOLLEN DRAPERY AND HOSIERY WARE-HOUSE,

At the ſign of the Golden Fleece's Head, in Second-ſtreet, between Cheſnut and Walnut-ſtreets,

A VERY large aſſortment of beſt ſuperfine, ſecond, and low priced BROADCLOTHS, ſuch as mazareen blue, ſky and ſaxon ditto, light and dark blue, greys, ſcarlet and white, buff and bloſſom, graſs and pea green, light and dark purple, black and black grey, raven black and ſloe colour, dark and light drabs or cloth colours, ſuitable for womens cloaks, &c. copper, claret and fleſh colours, olive and wine colours, dark and light London browns, cinnamon, chocolate, and ſnuff colours, with a variety of mixed elegant coloured cloths, milled drabs for great coats and huſſar cloaks, caſſimers, foreſt and Eſpagnolet cloths, German and Padua ſerges, plains and kerſeys, naps and duffils, broad and narrow Bath coatings of all colours, velvets and velverets, worſted and hair ſhags, thickſets and ſagathies, d'nime and everlaſtings, Scotch plaid, ſuitable for little boys ſhort cloaths, gentlemens morning gowns, &c. jeans and fuſtians, nankeens, damaſcus and ſuſees, gold and ſilver buttons, rattinets, ſhalloons and other trimmings to ſuit the cloths, plain and ſpotted ſwanſkins, flannels and baizes, camblets and damaſks, paduaſoys and ſattins, taffeties, perſians and mantuas, plain and figured gauze, printed handkerchiefs, ſilk and kenting ditto, calicoes, cottons and chintzes, ſheetings and Iriſh linens, table linen, cambricks and lawns, check and ſtriped hollands, bedticks and other bed furniture, callimancoes, humhums and muſlins, with a great number of other articles in the woollen and linen drapery branches.

Likewiſe, a large aſſortment of HOSIERY, viz. mens and boys beſt Engliſh plain wove worſted hoſe, of white, black, dark, light blue and grey colours, mixed, marbled, dark and light cloth coloured ditto, mens and boys Scotch knit ribbed of all colours ditto, mens mixed ſilk and worſted ditto, womens plain, white, dark and light blue hoſe, girls dark and light blue ditto, childrens ſpotted ditto, a variety of mens ribbed and plain yarn ditto. All ſorts of mens and womens SILK HOSE, alſo mens brown and white thread hoſe, ribbed and plain, mens plain and ribbed cotton ditto, womens cotton and thread ditto, an aſſortment of Germantown thread, cotton and worſted hoſe, gauze hoſe to wear under ſilk ditto, with ſundry other kinds of hoſiery, mens ſilk, worſted and yarn caps, mens two, three and four thread worſted and ſilk BREECHES PATTERNS of every beſt and faſhionable colour, mens and boys worſted and thread gloves, womens and girls worſted, thread, cotton, gloves and mitts, Engliſh and Pennſylvania mens and boys beſt buck and dog ſkin gloves, womens kid and waſh leather gloves, mens and womens beaver-pelt ditto, mens, womens, boys and girls beſt Italian lamb gloves and mitts, womens ſilk mitts of all ſorts.

N. B. The above mentioned BROADCLOTHS were made by the moſt eminent clothiers in *England*, and are well choſe, both as to colour and quality.

To the LADIES *and* GENTLEMEN.

JAMES FERRY,

HAIR DRESSER and PERUKE MAKER,

BEGS leave to acquaint them that he has removed from where he dwelt, at the corner of Lodge alley, to the houſe lately occupied by Mr. Robert Kennedy, next door below Walnut-ſtreet, in Second-ſtreet; where he carries on his buſineſs as uſual, and hopes the Ladies and Gentlemen that have been pleaſed to employ him, will generouſly continue to indulge him with their cuſtom; and he flatters himſelf that his aſſiduity to pleaſe, and expertneſs in his buſineſs, will merit him the approbation of all Ladies and Gentlemen that may pleaſe to favour him with their commands, which ſhall be duly attended to by ſending notice to their

Moſt humble ſervant,
JAMES FERRY.

Mountjoy Townſhip, Lancaſter County, Oct. 11, 1773.

FORTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

RAN AWAY laſt night, from the ſubſcriber, an Iriſh ſervant lad named JOHN CONDEN, about five feet ſix inches high, nineteen years of age, fair complexion, ſhort hair buckled behind, and is very near ſighted: He had on and took with him, a ſmall beaver hat, tow ſhirt and trowſers, a green ſailor jacket with ſleeves, a pair of brown velvet breeches, blue yarn ſtockings ribbed, a pair of new pumps, and braſs buckles. Whoever ſecures ſaid ſervant, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by THOMAS BOAL.

FOR THE SCURVY AND RHEUMATISM.

DOCTOR EUSTACE's ANTI-SCORBUTIC DROPS, the only ſhort and infallible cure for thoſe reigning diſorders the Scurvy and Rheumatiſm, though arrived to the higheſt degree of inveteracy, and of many years ſtanding, and that without any ſenſible evacuation, or the leaſt purging, which by an unaccountable miſtake, is generally adviſed in ſcorbutic caſes, though moſtly found rather to increaſe and confirm the ſcurvy than cure it. Theſe juſtly eſteemed Chimical drops, without any trouble or confinement, do immediately ſtrike at the true cauſes of the Scurvy and Rheumatiſm and their effects; they quickly alter the morbid ſtate of the juices, purify the blood, ſweeten the fluids, and cleanſe them from impurities; they effectually remove languid heavineſs of the whole body, wandering pains, weakneſs of the back, and all the vaſt variety of ſymptoms with which the Scurvy and Rheumatiſm are attended; they alſo act as a cordial reſtorative to broken and emaciated conſtitutions, by ſtrengthening the ſtomach, creating an appetite, promoting digeſtion, and ſhortly reſtoring the deſponding patient to a ſtate of vigour and activity.

N. B. Any perſon afflicted with ſcorbutic ulcers, or violent rheumatic pains, may (by applying to the DOCTOR, at his ſhop ſix doors above Market-ſtreet in Front-ſtreet) meet with ample ſatisfaction and immediate relief. Letters Poſt-paid, duly anſwered.

WANTED,

A NEAT light COACH, or CARAVAN, to carry not leſs than four, or more than ſix perſons. Alſo a likely young BAY GELDING, between 15 and 16 hands high; he muſt be ſtrong and ſound. Enquire of the printer.

WANTS EMPLOYMENT,

A YOUNG MAN who is well acquainted with buſineſs in general, particularly in the Dry Goods way, underſtands book-keeping, is well acquainted with the city, and can be extremely well recommended. Enquire of the printer hereof.

Maryland, September 18th, 1773.

TO BE LET,

For ten or fifteen years,

THE noted ONION's IRON WORKS, ſituated in Baltimore County, Maryland, on the little falls of Gun-Powder River, upon navigable water; has a double forged furnace, griſt and ſaw mills, with every other building to accommodate ſaid works, in good order; alſo a large body of iron ore, not above one mile from ſaid works, with a large cultivated farm, and timber ſufficient to ſupply ſaid works. For terms apply to the ſubſcriber, living at ſaid works.

ZACHEUS ONION.

A DAY AND EVENING SCHOOL,

Is juſt opened by the ſubſcriber, in Cheſnut-ſtreet, between Second and Third-ſtreets, back of Anthony Fortune's inn,

WHERE youth may be carefully inſtructed in reading and writing; vulgar, decimal and artificial arithmetic; book-keeping, on the lateſt plan; geometry, or the elements of Euclid; trigonometry, both plane and ſpherical; ſurveying, in theory and practice; navigation, by various methods; menſuration of ſuperficies and ſolids; gauging; conic ſections; projectiles, or gunnery; geography, with the uſe and conſtruction of the globes and maps, orthographically and ſtereographically, &c. dialling, aſtronomy, and algebra, with its application to the above branches and other parts of the mathematics, on reaſonable terms, by

F. M'CARTHY.

N. B. Such as are inclined to learn ſurveying, may have the uſe of the inſtrument, &c. as ſoon as they are fit; and menſurators will be likewiſe inſtructed in uſeful parts of architecture.—He requires no payment till each branch is well finiſhed, entrance money excepted.

JAMES CUNNING,

At the ſign of the Spinning Wheel, in Market-ſtreet, within one door of Third-ſtreet, and oppoſite the Meal Market, has juſt ſupplied himſelf with a freſh aſſortment of

DRY GOODS,

Which he is determined to ſell by wholeſale or retail, on the loweſt terms.

AS ſaid Goods are laid in on the very beſt terms, none excepted, he hopes to have it in his power to ſell to ſuch as pleaſe to make tryal, on terms that will be agreeable to them. Among ſaid Goods are a general aſſortment of BROADCLOTHS, viz. ſuperfines at 30*ſ.* per yard, and others in proportion down to 5*ſ.* IRISH LINENS, from 7*ſ.* to 15*d.* per yard.

N. B. He moſt gratefully acknowledges the many favours he has received from the public, and hopes for a continuance of them, as he will ever make it his conſtant ſtudy to merit their eſteem.

SHEAFF AND SICKEL,

At the ſouth-eaſt corner of Market and Fifth-ſtreets, two doors above the ſign of the Black Bear, have for ſale, wholeſale and retail,

OLD Jamaica ſpirits; Weſt-India, New-England, and Philadelphia rum; brandy; cordials; molaſſes; Liſbon, Teneriffe and Malaga wines; double and ſingle refined loaf and lump ſugar; muſcovado ditto; bohea tea, coffee, chocolate, pepper, alſpice, ginger, powder, ſhot, iron pots and tea-kettles. Alſo, a quantity of Geneva of excellent quality, and a few tierces of lamp and tanners oil.

MASON AND PATTON,

Have juſt imported in the ſhip Richard Penn, Capt. All, from London,

A NEAT aſſortment of European and Eaſt-India GOODS, ſuitable to the preſent ſeaſon, which they will diſpoſe of on the moſt reaſonable terms for caſh or ſhort credit.

WANTED TO HIRE,

A WOMAN that can and is willing to do the work of a tavern in the country; ſhe muſt waſh, iron, bake, cook plain diſhes, keep the houſe clean, &c. Any one that is honeſt, careful and active, may have FORTY DOLLARS a year wages. For further particulars enquire of the printer.

N. B. None need apply without very good recommendations.

TO BE SOLD,

THE INDENTURES of a healthy four years ſervant man, a taylor by trade, who underſtands his buſineſs well, and can be recommended by ſome maſter taylors in this city, who he wrought with. For further particulars enquire of the printer hereof.

Springfield, October 1, 1773.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

WHEREAS a certain JOHN WAFREN, on the 4th inſt. came to the houſe of the ſubſcriber, and in my abſence went up ſtairs and ſtole a claret coloured broad cloth coat, with lining of the ſame colour, and check lining to the ſleeves, a pair of new buckſkin breeches, with a twenty ſhilling and other bills in the pockets, a fine linen ſhirt, a pair of white cotton ſtockings, and it is likely many more things which I dont know of. And whereas I have reaſon to ſuppoſe the above man to be ſervant to NICHOLAS SMITH, at Cedar Bridge, on the road leading to Egg-Harbour; he is about five feet ſix inches high, of a dark complexion, long brown hair not tied; had on a brown jacket without ſleeves, coarſe white trowſers and ſhoes. Whoever ſecures ſaid man, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, ſhall have the above reward, paid by

SAMUEL BRIANT.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by JOHN DUNLAP, at the *Neweſt Printing-Office* in *Market-Street,* where Subſcriptions at Ten Shillings *per Annum,* Advertiſements, *&c.* are thankfully received for this Paper.

VOL. III. NUMB. 109.

DUNLAP's
Pennsylvania Packet
OR, THE GENERAL ADVERTISER.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 22d, 1773.

To the PRINTER *of the* PENNSYLVANIA PACKET.

SIR,

IN reading a little eſſay upon NEWSPAPERS in a book which I picked up a few days ago; I find among other advantages of theſe periodical papers, the author mentions the public benefit of ADVERTISEMENTS, as being by no means the moſt inconſiderable; and inſtead of complaining of their being ſo common in all buſineſſes, wiſhes rather that they were extended to more of the different arts, profeſſions, wants, loſſes, &c. of mankind. I was ſo pleaſed with this propoſal, that I could not help throwing the following advertiſements together, which may ſerve as models for ſome of your correſpondents who have more leiſure and inclination to purſue this valuable branch of public intelligence than

Your humble ſervant,

S. T.

WAS LOST,

A CHARACTER. It is the worſe for wear, and has been patched in ſeveral places. Whoever finds the ſaid character, and returns it to —— ſhall be handſomly rewarded.

WAS STOLEN,

A CHARACTER, quite new. It will be uſeleſs to any body except the owner. Whoever apprehends the thief, ſhall receive an handſome reward, by——

ONE THOUSAND POUNDS REWARD.

WAS LOST, a friend. He diſappeared immediately after a jeſt, and has not been heard of ſince.

WAS LOST,

A FRIEND. He diſappeared immediately after aſking a favour from him.

WAS LOST,

A MEMORY. The perſon who met with this misfortune, has received innumerable benefits which he cannot recollect ſo as to thank his benefactors for them.

WAS FOUND,

AN HEART, bloated on one ſide with vanity, and mortified on the other with pride. The *maker's* name effaced.

WANTED,

AN huſband. An accompliſhed rake will be the moſt agreeable, provided he can bring proper certificates of his *health*. Enquire of ——

WANTED,

AN houſe-keeper for a batchelor—She muſt underſtand houſewifry perfectly well, and be able to turn her hand to any thing. Enquire of ——

TO BE SOLD,

By all the Bookſellers on the Continent,

FRAGMENTS from Hume's and Voltaire's deiſtical works; in which the univerſal belief of a God, Providence, and of a future ſtate of rewards and puniſhments is proved to be vulgar and ridiculous. This book has paſſed through ten editions, and is very proper for petits maitres and chamber maids.

PROPOSALS FOR PRINTING,

A SPLENDID edition of a new work, entitled the AMERICAN GENEOLOGIST; in which a particular account will be given of the origin, progreſs, intermarriages, &c. of moſt of the conſiderable families in America. Subſcriptions are taken in by——

WERE LOST,

THE ſeven laſt years of a lady's life. They were ſeen frequently in the Play-houſe—in the ſtreets—and in the Aſſembly room.

WHEREAS, the partnerſhip between Religion and Morality (entered into above 1700 years ago) is now diſſolved, all perſons indebted to them are requeſted to pay off their accounts immediately to the latter, or they will be put into a lawyer's hands.

DOCTOR CUREALL,

HATH lately revived an *infallible* remedy for the moſt painful and odious diſorders. It cures the fevers which ariſe from irregular appetites of all kinds. It ſtops the mortifications of pride, and deſtroys the acrimony of envy, and all other corroding paſſions. The above remedy is found near the walls in the inſide of old houſes. It is ſometimes covered with duſt. This muſt be carefully ſwept away, or the medicine will have no efficacy.

JUST IMPORTED FROM THE MOON,

In the ſhip Airy-Caſtle,

ONE hundred and fifty likely ſervants of both ſexes; among whom are, lovers, ſchemers, horſe-jockeys, landjobbers, &c. Enquire of————

For the GOAL, to touch at the STATE HOUSE,
The Schooner EXTRAVAGANT,
EDWARD SPENDTHRIFT, maſter;

HER cargo (which conſiſts of new faſhioned furniture, a quantity of plate and new cloaths, an Engliſh horſe, &c.) is chiefly engaged. For freight or paſſage apply to————

RAN AWAY,

FROM his parents, a young lad, between 14 and 15 years of age: He was ſeen laſt —— on Society Hill.

MADE THEIR ESCAPE,

AN huſband's affections. They diſappeared immediately after ſeeing his wife with her face and hands unwaſhed at breakfaſt.

TO THE PUBLIC.

WHEREAS my wife AMERICAN LIBERTY, hath lately behaved in a very licentious manner, and run me conſiderably in debt; this is to forwarn all perſons from truſting her, as I will pay no debts of her contracting from the date hereof.

Nov. 12, 1773. LOYALTY.

TO THE PUBLIC.

WHEREAS my huſband Loyalty hath, in a late advertiſement, forwarned all perſons from truſting me on his account; this is to inform the public, that he derived all his fortune from me; and that by our marriage articles, he has no right to proſcribe me from the uſe of it.—My reaſon for leaving him was becauſe he behaved in an arbitrary and cruel manner, and ſuffered his domeſtic ſervants, grooms, foxhunters, &c. to direct and inſult me.

AMERICAN LIBERTY.

THIS AFTERNOON, AT JAMES LOUGHEAD's VENDUE,

Will begin the SALE of a large and compleat Aſſortment of

QUEEN's, STONE and GLASS WARES,

Of almoſt every kind and quality.

AND on TUESDAY MORNING,

Will begin the SALE of a large and general Aſſortment of

DRY GOODS;

In which are, a quantity of Damaged Woollens; a few kegs of choice Madder, &c.

Strawberry Alley, Philadelphia, Oct. 10, 1773.

IF the heir at law of RICHARD NOBLE, formerly a ſurveyor in Pennſylvania, will apply to the ſubſcriber, he may hear of ſomething to his advantage: Or if any perſon can give information of the family, it may do them a kindneſs, and be thankfully received, by

THOMAS HARRISSON.

TO BE SOLD OR LET,

And entered upon immediately,

A LARGE ſtone dwelling houſe, two ſtories high, ſituate in Germantown, near the friends meeting-houſe, about ſix miles from Philadelphia; it is a pleaſant ſituation, and convenient for either a tavern or ſtore, as there have been both kept there formerly; there are large cellers, a kitchen with a piazza, and out houſes built for ſtoring of ſalt, &c. and a well of good water near the door.

N. B. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe or rent, may know the terms by applying to Abraham Griffith living at Norrington mill, or John Jones in Germantown.

FRANCIS, DANCING MASTER,

WILL open ſchool at the Long Room, in White Horſe Alley, on Thurſday the 2d of December, for the accompliſhment of young Gentlemen and Ladies in that genteel part of polite education. Thoſe gentlemen and ladies who ſhall be pleaſed to intruſt him with the education of their children, may be aſſured he will take particular care of their behaviour, as well as inſtruct them in every branch of dancing.

He teaches the minuet in the neweſt and moſt approved method; likewiſe double and reverſe minuets, bretagne, ſingle double and triple hornpipes, cotillons, with a variety of the neweſt country dances.

A night claſs will be opened for ſuch young gentlemen as cannot attend in the day.

N. B. Any Ladies or Gentlemen who are deſirous of being taught the German and French languages grammatically, will be waited on at their places of abode, by ſending to him at the ſign of the Bear in Market-ſtreet.

Philadelphia, Nov. 18, 1773.

WHEREAS ESTHER WEAKER, the wife of FREDERICK WEAKER, has eloped from him without any juſt cauſe, and run him conſiderably in debt, this is therefore to forewarn all perſons from truſting her on his account, as he will not pay any debts of her contracting from the date hereof.

FREDERICK WEAKER.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN-AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in Duck-creek, Kent county upon Delaware, on the firſt of July laſt, a negro man called JACK, about nineteen years of age, five feet ſeven or eight inches high, his teeth broad and thin, and ſtands leaning out of his mouth, one of his upper teeth is turned black; had on when he went away, a pair of long petticoat trowſers, tow ſhirt, lincey jacket with the ſtripes acroſs, but it is probable he has changed his cloaths; he was raiſed near Appoquinimink Bridge, in Newcaſtle-county, and it is ſuppoſed he has made upwards. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid negro, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

SAMUEL TINCH.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels are forbid carrying him off at their peril.

HAMILTON AND LEIPER, TOBACCONISTS,

In SECOND-STREET, near ARCH-STREET,
Will give the HIGHEST PRICE
For a QUANTITY of
SNUFF BOTTLES.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Whitpain Townſhip, about the 20th of October; a bay HORSE, about 15 hands high, ſuppoſed to be old, with two white feet, a ſmall ſtar, and ſundry ſaddle ſpots. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

NICHOLAS KNEESOL.

New-York, Sept. 15.

KEYSER's FAMOUS PILLS,

SO well known all over Europe, and in *this* and the *neighbouring Colonies*, for their ſuperior efficacy and peculiar mildneſs, in perfectly eradicating every degree of a certain diſeaſe, without the leaſt trouble or confinement.

The public may be aſſured, that this excellent medicine is beyond any thing in all foulneſs and impurities of the blood, having performed many aſtoniſhing cures in ſcorbutic eruptions, leproſies, white ſwellings, ſtiff joints, gout and rheumatic diſorders, &c.

Theſe PILLS are now SOLD by

HUGH GAINE,

(In boxes of 10s. 20s. and 40s. each, *freſh imported*)

Who has in his hands a letter from the Widow Keyſer, and a certificate from under her own hand of the Genuineneſs of the above Pills; which any perſon may have the peruſal of by applying to him at his book ſtore and printing office at the Bible and Crown in Hanover Square: Where the public in general can be ſupplied with moſt ſorts of BOOKS and STATIONARY WARE.

TO BE LET,

THE old accuſtomed TAVERN, known by the ſign of the Bunch of Grapes; ſituated in Southwark. For terms apply to RICHARD DENNIS, or to the ſubſcriber on the premiſes.

JOHN HODGSON.

To be SOLD, the time of a Servant Woman, who has three years and nine months to ſerve; fit for work. Enquire as above.

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcribers, the 25th of October laſt, an Iriſh ſervant boy, named JAMES FARRELL, about five feet four inches high, ſlender made, about ſixteen or ſeventeen years of age, ruddy complexion, ſhort brown hair, has two ſcars on his forehead, and two or three large ſcars on the back of his head, is very talkative and knowing; had on an old blue and white ſtriped jacket, check ſhirt, blue and white ſtriped long trowſers, blue yarn ſtockings, and an old uncocked hat. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant and lodges him in any of his Majeſty's gaols, and gives notice to ANDREW HOLMES near Carliſle, Mr. RANKIN, tavern-keeper, in Lancaſter, WILLIAM HOWARD in Baltimore, or EDWARD HANLON in Water-ſtreet, Philadelphia, either of them will pay the above reward.

JAMES JORDAN,
WILLIAM MUSGROVE.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels are forbid to carry off ſaid ſervant at their peril.

A few firkins of good Iriſh butter to be ſold at Edward Hanlon's in Water-ſtreet.

FOR LONDONDERRY,

THE SHIP
MARY,
ROBERT GEORGE,
COMMANDER;

A FINE new ſhip, with excellent accommodations for paſſengers; having the greateſt part of her cargo engaged, will ſail with the firſt flaxſeed veſſels. For freight or paſſage apply to the Captain on board, at Stamper's wharf, to SAMUEL CARSAN, or to BARCLAY and MITCHELL.

FOR LONDONDERRY,

THE SHIP
ALEXANDER,
JAMES HUNTER,
COMMANDER;

LYING at Cuthbert's wharf; a fine large ſhip, with excellent accommodations for paſſengers; will ſail the latter end of this month, having the greateſt part of her cargo engaged. For freight or paſſage apply to Mr. JAMES CRAWFORD, at Mrs. DUNCAN's, in Cheſnut-ſtreet, to the maſter on board, or to BARCLAY and MITCHELL.

FOR LONDONDERRY,

THE SHIP
WALLWORTH,
CONNOLLY M'CAUSLAND,
Maſter;

WILL ſail very ſoon, having the greateſt part of her cargo engaged. For freight or paſſage apply to the Captain on board, at Powell's wharf, or to BARCLAY and MITCHELL.

Philadelphia, 11th Month, 8th, 1773.

TO BE LET,

For a Term of years, and entered on immediately:

AN extraordinary MERCHANT MILL, ſituated in the Borough of Wilmington, on Brandywine Creek, below the Bridge, on a never failing ſtream. Said mill has two water wheels, two pair of burr ſtones; and every thing compleat for the manufacturing of ſuperfine flour: Shallops of a conſiderable burthen may load or unload without any difficulty, it being performed by water.

With ſaid mill will be let, a commodious brick dwelling houſe, Coopers ſhop, and ſtable; alſo, a garden, with other appurtenances ſuitable to accommodate a tenant. The ſituation of the above mentioned Mill, need not be more particularly deſcribed, as it is well known to many, and has the advantage for the ſale of flour of two conſiderable markets, viz. Philadelphia and Wilmington. Any perſon inclining to rent the ſame, may know the terms, by applying to the ſubſcribers in Philadelphia, or to JOSEPH TATNALL, near the premiſes, who will ſhew the ſame.

PHOEBE MORTON, } Executors to the Eſ-
JOHN MORTON, } tate of Sam. Morton.

TO BE SOLD, BY PUBLIC VENDUE,

At the London Coffee-houſe, on Wedneſday the 1ſt of December next, at ſix o'clock in the evening,

A TWO ſtory brick Meſſuage and Lot of Ground, ſituate at the corner of Vernon and Shippen-ſtreets, in Southwark, containing in breadth on Vernon-ſtreet 61 feet, and in breadth on Shippen-ſtreet 16 feet, ſubject to a ground-rent of £5 ſterling per annum, being part of the eſtate of Meſſieurs M'NEAL and TALBOT. Title to be made by

JOHN M. NESBITT, }
THOMAS MIFFLIN, } Aſſignees to ſaid eſtate.
TENCH TILGHMAN, }

Brandywine Hundred, Newcaſtle County, Nov. 3, 1773.

TO BE SOLD, AT PUBLIC VENDUE,

On WEDNESDAY the firſt of December next, and may be entered on immediately afterwards,

AN exceeding valuable Plantation or Tract of Land, conſiſting of about three hundred acres, and containing about fifty acres of marſh, and a large quantity of upland meadow, the remainder is remarkably productive of graſs, ſo as to render the whole extremely ſuitable for a Grazier, being likewiſe little more than a mile diſtant from the borough of Wilmington, and is therefore very convenient to an exceeding good market, which is held there twice a week: Thereon is a large brick dwelling-houſe, and kitchen, a large barn, ſtables, ſpring-houſe, garden, orchards, &c. The vendue to begin at two o'clock on the premiſes, when the conditions of ſale will be made known, and attendance given by

MARY HULINGS.

TO BE SOLD, BY PUBLIC VENDUE,

At the ſubſcribers, on the ſixth day of December next, at twelve o'clock,

A PLANTATION ſituate in Uchland townſhip, Cheſter county; containing two hundred acres of land, of which there are one hundred cleared, with a log houſe, a good barn, ſpring houſe, and other out-houſes thereon; alſo two good bearing orchards, with ſome other fruit trees: There are twelve acres of meadow moſtly watered, and more may be made; the wood-land well timbered and watered. There are horſes, cows, houſhold furniture and implements of huſbandry to be ſold at the ſame time. The conditions of ſale will be made known by

JOSEPH WILSON, and
GEORGE WILSON.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 20, 1773.

BATT's WINE AND SPIRIT STORE.

ON the firſt day of next month, THOMAS BATT will open his wine and ſpirit ſtore, in Water-ſtreet, a few doors ſouth of Walnut-ſtreet, where he has laid in a large and valuable collection, viz. Old genuine Madeira, Liſbon, Mountain and Teneriffe wines; remarkable old ſpirits, Weſt India rum, and brandy; with a quantity of excellent claret. He is determined to ſell any quantity from a pipe to a gallon, and to render the retailing of liquors as complete and convenient to the public as it is in the power of expence and ſtrict attention to do.

TO BE DISPOSED OF,

THE TIME of a Dutch ſervant girl, who has near ſeven years to ſerve: She is honeſt, ſober, healthy and ſtrong, and ſold for no fault, but want of employ. As the caſh will not be wanted immediately, credit will be given if required. Enquire of the printer.

TO-MORROW, AT ONE O'CLOCK, AT JOHN HART's VENDUE-STORE,

At the corner of SOUTH and FRONT-STREETS,
Will begin the SALE of a large and neat aſſortment of
MERCHANDIZE,
HOUSHOLD FURNITURE,
WEARING APPAREL, &c.

By the September Packet, arrived at NEW-YORK, *from* FALMOUTH, *we have the following Advices.*

CONSTANTINOPLE, *July* 19.

IT is with great ſatisfaction we receive advice of the prodigies of valour ſhewn by our troops in the ſeveral late combats with the Ruſſians. Some time ſince the Grand Seignior wrote with his own hand an elegant and pathetic letter to the Grand Vizir, with an order to publiſh it in his army. In this epiſtle his Highneſs recalls the ancient glory which attended the name of Muſſelman, the rapid ſucceſſes of the Ottoman troops, their numerous conqueſts, the many examples of heroiſm ſhewn by the Spahis, Janiſſaries, and even by common ſoldiers; and compares thoſe times with the ſevere checks they had met with from the Ruſſians during the preſent war. This reverſe he attributes to their want of ſubordination, and impatience under diſcipline; and concludes by exhorting all the different corps of his army, and particularly the Janiſſaries, to re-eſtabliſh the honor of their nation, to obey their commanders, and by that means revive their former honor. This letter has produced the deſired effect; our troops have ſince ſhewn examples of heroiſm, and we have ſeen them attack the enemy in their retrenchments before Siliſtria five different times, and at length drive them out, ſabre in hand.

Trieſte, Aug. 1. Several letters from the Archipelago adviſe, that plenty reigns in Conſtantinople, on account of the great number of ſhips from Europe and Aſia, that arrive daily there, laden with proviſions of every kind. Theſe letters add, that the Grand Signior has ſent orders to the Grand Vizir to keep on the defenſive, and not to riſk any engagement with the enemy, who will thus loſe a campaign, which alone will coſt them more than any ſince the commencement of the war: And that the Turkiſh ſquadron in the Black Sea was ſtationed in ſuch a manner, that it will be almoſt impoſſible for the Ruſſians to attack them without great detriment to themſelves.

Peterſburgh, Aug. 3. Letters from Moſcow, of the 26th of July, brought us the melancholy news of a dreadful fire which happened the day before in that city. By a violent ſtorm of wind the flames ſpread a German mile round, and deſtroyed the moſt ſtately buildings and palaces of the nobility: The merchants eſcaped this calamity, the fire not extending to the quarter they inhabit.

Vienna, Aug. 4. Since the Ruſſians were driven from before Siliſtria, nothing intereſting has been received from either of the two armies. We only learn, that General Romanzow was encamped the 13th ult. at Gala Braila, and that the Grand Vizir had not changed his poſition.

Warſaw, Aug. 11. The negociation between the Pruſſians and the city of Dantzick is farther from being concluded than we thought it to be. The Pruſſians, on their ſide, inſiſt upon always having a guard of 50 men at the port called Fahrwaſſer, an exemption from all duties for the paſſage of their merchandize, and a duty of 300,000 crowns per annum for the revenues of the port: Or if the city is not willing to be ſubject to this duty, Pruſſian caſhiers ſhall be placed at the port, authoriſed to receive, on account of the King, the fifth part of the whole revenue.

Danube, Aug. 11. It is aſſerted that the Ottomans, encouraged by their late ſucceſs, have in their turn paſſed the Danube, and attacked the left wing of Marſhal Romanzow's army, which they routed, but that for want of proviſions they were obliged to repaſs that river.

Berlin, Aug. 16. Artillery of a new invention to be carried on horſeback, is now quite ready for uſe in the arſenal at Potſdam.

Warſaw, Aug. 17. A report is current here, that the Turks have made a ſucceſsful deſcent in the Crimea. There are ſaid to be great numbers of French officers in the Turkiſh armies.

Rome, Aug. 17. Yeſterday at night a detachment of Corſican ſoldiers went to each of the colleges and other houſes of the Jeſuits, with the following Prelates, viz. Meſſ. Macedonio, Alfani, Serſale, Zaccheri, Dionigi, Archetti, Riganti, Paſſionei, Foggini, and Della-Porta. The ſoldiers having taken poſt both within and without theſe reſpective houſes, the above deputies aſſembled the community, and cauſed to be read to them, by the notaries nominated for that purpoſe, the brief which occaſioned their commiſſion, and the bull of their ſuppreſſion. After which, they ſucceſſively put the ſeal on the archieves, cheſts of ſilver plate, and of proviſions. They then left the ſoldiers in the ſaid houſes and colleges, to have an eye over thoſe individuals who in the ſpace of eight days were to quit the habit of their order. The Jeſuits commenced from this morning to give up their ſchools, and are no longer to exerciſe the functions of their miniſtry.

Copenhagen, Aug. 19. The coming and going of couriers are very frequent, between this Court and that of London, from which it is conjectured on one ſide, that a reconciliation is on the carpet between the King and Queen Caroline Matilda; while on the other ſide it is ſuppoſed, that his Britannick Majeſty is only endeavouring to engage our Court to renounce in his favour the counties of Oldenbourg and Delmenhorſt, with the Lordſhip of Pinneberg.

Marſeilles, Aug. 20. Though at preſent we perceive no extraordinary movement in the arſenal at Toulon; nevertheleſs there are eleven ſhips of the line and five frigates ready to ſail at an hour's notice; and we hear, that preparations are making in ſeveral parts of this kingdom; at the founderies they work night and day in caſting new cannon, ſhot and ſhells.

Hamburgh, Aug. 24. We have received advice here, that the Emperor of Germany is to be at Troppau the 27th inſt. and the King of Pruſſia at Neiſs the ſame day; and that there is to be an interview of thoſe two monarchs at Brieg, which is ſituated between the two fore-mentioned places.

Leyden, Aug. 26. Letters from Cracow of the 15th, ſay, that General Bibikow is to march immediately with three regiments of foot, two of cuiraſſiers, two of huſſars, and a thouſand coſſacks for the Crimea, where it is pretended the Ruſſians have received a check, and that Prince Proſorowſki, who commanded there in chief, has been made priſoner.

LONDON, *Auguſt* 26.

A letter from Algiers, dated July 24, ſays, "The Bey who ſince his election in Feb. 1766, had not been out of the palace, except to the Moſque, went on foot the 28th of laſt month, with many grandees of the government, to the caſtle called the Marme, to ſee the new fortifications which have been built there. His Excellency was received under the diſcharge of the cannon of the town, and that of all the ſhips in the harbour, both Corſairs and Merchantmen, who had all their colours flying. The Bey made preſents to all the officers, artiſans, and ſlaves of the Marine, and after amuſing himſelf there for about three hours, he returned again on foot to his palace, and diſtributed more than 4000 Sequins to the people as he paſſed along. The day after his Excellency ſent each Captain of the ſhips who had ſaluted him the day before an ox and a ſheep."

A letter from Hamburg, dated the 17th inſt. ſays, "It is juſt reported here, that his Serene Markgrave of Anſpach Bareuth, accidentally fell down from his horſe in a chace, and died upon the ſpot; and it is likewiſe reported that ſome accident happened to the Emperor ſince his arrival at Lemburg. Some indeed aſſert, that he has been poiſoned there, which rumour alarmed our whole city, and we impatiently look for the next poſt."

The wife of a ſhepherd, at a village near Koningſberg, in Pruſſia, having been brought to bed lately of three live children, two daughters and a ſon, at an interval of 24 hours between each; and this unexpected increaſe in the poor man's family having thrown him into great embarraſſment, the chamber of war and domans, by command of his Pruſſian Majeſty, have given orders for taking care of the mother, and providing the children with proper nurſes. The father is ſaid to be turned of ſixty by ſome years, and the mother in the 56th year of her age, and that they have already ſeveral children married.

Aug. 27. The approach of war is certain. The moſt authentic intelligence confirms it. All parties are preparing, and France avows it. England is reſtrained from ſpeaking aloud, only through fear of alarming the nation too ſuddenly.

The Britiſh fleet is now in almoſt a complete ſtate of repair; and it is ſaid that the late naval review was not intended merely for a ſhow, but that the approaching ſtorm was foreſeen, and the device of the review was hit upon to make us prepare for it with a good grace, without alarming either the enemy or the nation.

The culprit Governor of a province in North-America is to be recalled, and to be provided for, with his dependants, in another department.

Extract of a letter from Warſaw, Aug. 5.

"Since the arrival of the Emperor at Lemburg, meſſengers from that Monarch to our Court, and back again, are become ſo frequent, that every body can perceive that matters of very great importance are upon the carpet between our King and his Imperial Majeſty; and if we can credit a very ſtrong report, a treaty of marriage is in agitation between our King and a Princeſs of the Houſe of Auſtria, to which the whole nation wiſhes a good ſucceſs, as it is the only way which might preſerve the empire from a total diſmemberment.

"His Imperial Majeſty has ſummoned all the engineers from the different regiments, in order to conſult with them about building ſome new fortreſſes in that part of Poland which he is to poſſeſs, and repair the old ones.

"The Ruſſian troops in this empire leſſen daily, and are marching towards Lithuania; and as it appears now, the whole kingdom will be divided among the Emperor, the King of Pruſſia, and our King; but Ruſſia will content herſelf in obtaining the terms ſhe propoſed to the Porte, to which her allies will aſſiſt her."

A letter from Stockholm ſays, "A new method has been publiſhed here of the manner of making good beer out of a mixture of malt and acorns; the taſte of it is very agreeable, it is ſalutary, and one half of the uſual quantity of grain expended in the old manner is ſaved by this."

The report of the Emperor of Morocco being dethroned and maſſacred is falſe; after a fruitleſs purſuit of his rebel ſon, who had headed a numerous party of malcontents, he has returned to Mequinez with his army, and was preparing to march againſt thoſe Spaniards who have ſettlements on his ſea coaſts.

Private letters from Holland adviſe, that the Dutch Weſt India Company are buying up vaſt quantities of naval ordnance ſtores, which are ſhipped for their ſettlements at Curacoa, St. Euſtatia, and Surinam, in the Weſt-Indies, which have always been great ſtorehouſes for the French in time of war.

The Court of Eaſt-India Directors, by their declaration publiſhed on Wedneſday laſt, propoſe for their September ſale of teas, 25,200 cheſts, and 9 bags, which together with the amazing ſtock in hand of private property, would incline a reaſonable man to expect a reduction of the price of that commodity—were it not for the artificial tricks of the ſpeculators, &c.

Lord Hillſborough, like a real patriot, is conſtantly improving his eſtates, and by letting only ſmall farms to his tenants encourages agriculture and induſtry among the poor Iriſh, to whom he acts more like a father than a landlord.

His Grace the Duke of Marlborough has given orders to his ſtewards, that when the leaſes of his eſtates expire, they divide them into ſmall farms, not exceeding 200 l. per annum; and this example, it is hoped, will be followed by other Noblemen, as the ſureſt way to relieve the diſtreſſes of the poor.

Aug. 28. Letters by the mails received yeſterday mention, that it is no longer a ſecret whither the King of Pruſſia is gone, for that on the 16th inſtant he ſet out, accompanied by the Prince, and Prince Frederick of Brunſwick, together with Major General d'Anhal, his Majeſty's General Aid de Camp, for Sileſia. The next morning he was followed by Lieutenant-General de Buddenbrock, and by the Count de Rouſs, Miniſter of ſtate and of war.

Extract of a letter from Leghorn, Aug. 7.

"By ſome veſſels juſt arrived in our road from the Black Sea, we have learned the following intelligence, of which they were witneſſes. On Sunday, the 4th of July laſt, five Turkiſh veſſels of 24 and 27 guns, on board of one of which was the commanding Baſſa of the Turkiſh fleet, together with a chebec of 24 guns, met with two ſmall Ruſſian veſſels, of 14 guns each, commanded by the Sieur Kinſbergh, who had no more than 150 men on board. No ſooner had the Turks diſcovered theſe two veſſels, than they ſent a meſſenger (a Frenchman) to the Ruſſian commander, deſiring that he would ſurrender, as he could not poſſibly withſtand ſix ſhips, any one of which was able to beat him. The Ruſſian commanding officer made anſwer, that ſurrendering was not his orders, but fighting; and he was ready to receive them. A battle enſued, and the Ruſſians fired ſo briſkly upon the ſails, ropes, and maſts, that after four hours engagement the Turks were obliged to ſheer off; and the Ruſſians kept themſelves ready, expecting another attack; but the Turks did not return, and made uſe of the opportunity to eſcape. The Ruſſians loſt 40 men, and the Turks are ſuppoſed to have loſt above 200."

Yeſterday a patent paſſed the Great Seal, appointing William Campbell, commonly called Lord William Campbell, Captain General and Governor in Chief of his Majeſty's province of South-Carolina.

It is ſaid that before the D. of —— ſet out upon his voluntary cruize, he found ſome difficulty of procuring leave of abſence from his governeſs, and after ſome altercation, the D. aſked her with ſome warmth, do you think I am not to be truſted alone? To be plain with you, anſwered the Lady, I have a ſtrong opinion you will do ſome fooliſh thing or other. Becauſe I have been guilty of one folly, replies the D. you conclude I muſt be always in miſchief. You may ſhew your judgment in this, Ma'am; but it is at the expence of your gratitude.

A conſiderable coinage of gold, we hear, will be delivered from the mint by Chriſtmas next.

Several tranſports are now taken up in the river on Government account, to carry ſtores and ammunition to Gibraltar and Minorca.

Yeſterday a meſſenger was ſent off from St. James's with diſpatches for the Court of Berlin, Peterſbourg, and Vienna.

Letters from Conſtantinople ſay, that they are in no dread of a viſit from the Ruſſians ſince their ill ſucceſs in the two laſt engagements, when they were obliged to repaſs the Danube, with very great loſs of brave officers as well as ſoldiers.

The Sun, Capt. Boucher, from London for Maryland, was ſpoke with by the Three Friends from Barbados, which arrived at Cork, the 26th of June, in lat. 29, 30, and long. 54, had been out 27 days, all well.

Aug. 30. Letters from Dublin declare, that the Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, Aldermen, and Common-Council of that city, have within theſe few days laudably entered into a reſolution (to which they have ſet their names) not to vote for any Candidate for any of the offices of public truſt, who ſhall apply either *viva voce*, or by letter, for the intereſt of any one of his conſtituents.

The Portugueze have a cuſtom of taking up all foreigners in whoſe poſſeſſion either knives, tobacco, or ſoap are found, lodging them in a priſon called the trunk, from whence they are ſent to the Brazils. They have now twelve Engliſh ſailors there, and a great number are annually ſent into ſlavery.

The Turks and Ruſſians, by the interpoſition of the Courts of England and France, are likely to become reconciled before Chriſtmas. The Empreſs is now more pliable ſince ſhe has loſt one of her braveſt Generals, and been rather unſucceſsful in other reſpects; therefore the terms of reconciliation will not be ſo humiliating on the part of the Turks as thoſe offered at the late congreſs.

They write from Toulon, that the armaments at that port, which have been diſcontinued ſome months, are again ordered to be continued by direction of the ſuperintendants of the marine department, but upon what account they are commenced is difficult to determine.

Authentic letters juſt received from Paris, declare that the Chevalier Grenier is going out with a ſmall ſquadron from Breſt to the Eaſt-Indies upon a ſecret expedition.

A diſagreement is lately ſaid to have happened in Council relative to a certain American Governor. Some were for his removal by way of pleaſing the Boſtonians, and at the ſame time rewarding him equivalently in private; but the majority inſiſted that rattle had been held up to the public enough; there was now no occaſion for timidity; whatever meaſures they took ſhould be really oſtenſible.

Monday laſt J. W. of Greenwich, ſwam acroſs the river with five ſtone wt. on his back, for a wager of 500 guineas, which he performed in three minutes and twenty ſeconds, being much ſooner than the time allowed.

It is aſſerted by an ingenious political arithmetician, that labour has riſen twenty-five per cent. in eighteen years, and rates ſixty-four per cent. in the ſame time, in order that the poor might drink tea twice inſtead of once a day; in twenty years more we may look for ſuch another riſe; moſt aſſuredly it will be, that inſtead of twice, they may have their tea thrice a day. There is no clearer fact, according to our calculator, than that two perſons, the wife and one daughter, for inſtance, drinking tea once a day, amounts in a year to a fourth of the price of all the wheat conſumed by a family of five perſons; twice a day amounts to one half, ſo that thoſe who leave off two tea-drinkings can afford to eat wheat at double the price, (calculated at 6s. a buſhel). A circumſtance that certainly deſerves the attention of the generality of our readers.

Aug. 31. Letters from Peterſburgh mention, that the Ruſſians in the late battle at Siliſtria, and in their retreat from thence, loſt 18 other officers of high rank, beſides General Weiſſman.

They write from Aleppo, that the plague makes great ravages at Bagdat, the ancient reſidence of the Califfs; and that the Chriſtians and Jews, by removing thence, in order to retire to Baſſora and Damas, have carried that terrible diſeaſe with them to the former of thoſe two places.

They write from Paris that a Poliſh Nobleman of the firſt rank, lately arrived there, has frequent conferences with the great officers of ſtate.

They have received advice at Breſt, that a ſmart ſhock of an earthquake was felt at the iſland of Goree, the principal French ſettlement on the coaſt of Africa, which had greatly choaked up the bar, ſo as to render it very dangerous for ſhipping.

A letter from Paris ſays, the recall of our ambaſſador from England is no preſage of a breach between the two States, but it is of our diviſions at home: The family compact, like the Britiſh union, is a public advantage, and yet complained of in the different kingdoms. If the conqueſts expected from it ſhould fail, yet to preſerve what we have made is ſome degree of merit in this enterprizing age, directed by the ſage Ulyſſes, his Royal Pupils, and the Coadjutrix of the North.

Sept. 2. It is reported, that a certain American Governor concluded a letter which he lately wrote to one of the Secretaries of State, with theſe remarkable words: "I now perceive nothing will re-eſtabliſh my authority, therefore I beg to be *recalled*, and that ſpeedily, otherwiſe I may probably be ſoon *called* to another world."

Extract of a letter from Portſmouth, Auguſt 30.

"The Fox, Norman, and the Adriatick, Max, tranſports from Quebec, having brought from thence the 21ſt regiment of foot, under the command of General Mackay; they this morning diſembarked, and immediately marched from hence."

Extract of a letter from Dantzick, Auguſt 23.

"Count Golowchin has preſented another memorial to the Pruſſian Miniſter, ſetting forth the injuſtice of depriving this city of the right which it has ever enjoyed, of collecting duties from its own ſuburbs, and the hardſhip of refunding ſuch an enormous ſum as the King of Pruſſia wants to exact. The Pruſſian Miniſter has not as yet given any poſitive anſwer to it; but has promiſed to tranſmit it to the court of Berlin. Count Golowchin has re-aſſured the Magiſtrates, that they may depend on the good offices and protection of the Empreſs of Ruſſia."

The Barfleur, and two other men of war, are ordered to be victualled for ſix months, in order to proceed on their voyage to the Weſt-Indies immediately.

Sept. 4. A Spaniſh man of war has taken a Barbary Corſair in the Mediterranean, and carried her into Barcelona; there was another in company; but, the ſecond broadſide ſhe received, ſome ſhot went thro' her ſides, ſhe ſunk immediately, and all on board periſhed.

Extract of a letter from the Hague, Aug. 28.

"The plan propoſed for augmenting the troops of this Republic, is ſent to the reſpective towns and provinces, for their approbation. The augmentation propoſed is 1368 horſes, and 8927 men."

Extract of a letter from Paris, Aug. 17.

"The ſix perſons convicted of promoting the diſſentions at Cape Francois, in St. Domingo, and concerned in the late riots (two of them conſiderable merchants) were privately executed in the Baſtile the 14th inſtant."

Extract of a letter from Cracow, Aug. 19.

"The Auſtrian troops have been preparing for their departure from this city a long time paſt, and on the 17th inſt. they entirely evacuated it, and marched off towards the city of Sandomir, in the Palatinate of the ſame name. The next day a large body of Ruſſians, amounting to 1400 foot, and 200 horſe, arrived, and were immediately quartered on the inhabitants in the four quarters of Cracow, Caſimir, Shaddrnia, and Cleparia. The people complain of the hardſhips ſuffered by maintaining ſuch a number of foreign troops, but in vain, the Ruſſians are in poſſeſſion of the caſtle, and all the other principal places of this city."

Extract of a letter from Copenhagen, Aug. 21.

"His Daniſh Majeſty has, for ſome time paſt, paid a very ſtrict attention to the buſineſs of ſtate, and has ſhewn an alertneſs and ſpirit which, contraſted with his long habit of deſpondency, gives the greateſt pleaſure to the whole Daniſh court. He is particularly examining into the ſtate of his army and navy, and has made ſeveral regulations in both."

A few days ago was married, William Kelly, Eſq; of the Creſcent, a North-American merchant, to Mrs. A'Court Aſhe, relict of the late Pierce A'Court Aſhe, Eſq; member for Heyteſbury, and ſiſter to the Counteſs of Peterſborough.

Sept. 7. On Saturday the ingenious Mr. Harriſon, inventor of the time-piece, received the laſt payment of the 20,000l. for his uſeful diſcovery; the ſum paid him was 9,585l.

Extract of a letter from Berlin, Auguſt 17.

"His Pruſſian Majeſty has juſt given orders for all the regiments of foot, now at Potzdam, together with a detachment of four thouſand picked men out of the royal artillery regiments, and two hundred engineers, with a great number of labourers, to hold themſelves in immediate readineſs for marching into his Majeſty's new poſſeſſions in Poliſh Pruſſia, and a large quantity of cannon, military ſtores, &c. are likewiſe preparing to be ſent off with them. The intent of this preparation is publicly ſaid to be to effectually reduce and ſecure the cities of Dantzick and Thorn."

Extract of a letter from Peterſburgh, Auguſt 17.

"We expect ſoon to hear that our grand army has again paſſed the Danube; for we have received advice, that Count Romanzow, after ſtaying ſome time on this ſide of the ſaid river, to refreſh his troops, has left ſome regiments to guard the banks, and has marched thirty werſts to the weſt, in order to paſs it there.

"In the account which her Imperial Majeſty has made public, of the operations of her troops on the other ſide of the Danube, ſhe declares, that in the engagement between General Weiſman and Nyman Bacha alone, on the 3d of July, the Turks had 3700 men killed, and 1500 mortally wounded; and that they loſt their artillery, baggage, waggons, ſtandards, and all the veſſels they had on the Danube, to conſiderable amount, beſides thoſe loſt in other engagements; and that ſhe had the greateſt reaſon to be ſatisfied with the conduct of her Generals, and the bravery of her troops."

Advices from Warſaw mention one of the Ruſſian General Officers there being aſſaſſinated, which has cauſed much diſturbance.

In an ample detail of the operations of the Ruſſian army on the other ſide the Danube, printed at Peterſburgh, and which makes twenty-one pages in quarto, among other reaſons for their retreat we meet with the following: Our cavalry was ſo harraſſed by continual ſkirmiſhes with the Ottomans, and by the bad forage, that they could no longer ſuſtain the fatigue: During the whole time they were obliged by the alertneſs of the enemy, to be under arms. Want of water was another hardſhip they underwent, particularly the corps that was detached to reconnoitre the Grand Vizir's army. In the night they were expoſed to the rains and winds, without covering, and in the day were continually haraſſed by freſh bodies of troops, which were renewed by others, who fought with fury to revenge their former loſſes; whilſt we (ſays the narrative) were obliged with ſmall fatigued bodies of men, to attack numerous bodies who were repoſed in places fortified by nature, and of eaſy defence"

In another place the narrative informs us, "That when the Ruſſian columns advanced towards Oſman's entrenchments, they were furiouſly aſſailed by the Spahis that were in ambuſcade, who were no ſooner diſperſed by our artillery, than they were replaced by the Janiſſaries from the entrenchments, who fell on our right wing with horrible noiſes, by which means 300 newly enrolled men, unacquainted with their manner of attack, ran off, and put the reſt of the corps into diſorder; but luckily the laſt diviſion came on, and, keeping up a continual fire, gave the former time to rally; after which Colonel Klitſcka took poſſeſſion of their entrenchments, and not one of the enemy would have eſcaped, had they not retired into Siliſtria."

In the camp which the Ruſſians took poſſeſſion of before Siliſtria were found the orders of the Grand Vizir to Niuman Pacha, which were "for him to fall on the back of the enemy whilſt they were attacking Siliſtria, by which means not one of the infidels could eſcape; and that if Niuman did not ſucceed, he had to fear diſgrace from the Sultan, and puniſhment from the holy prophet."

Yeſterday arrived the following mails, viz. the Duke of York packet, Captain Dickinſon, from New-York, in 27 days; and the Eagle packet, Captain Nichols, in 29 days, from Charles-Town, South-Carolina.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Dublin, dated Auguſt 23.

"During the late riot, until this day, the Magiſtrates remained quiet and inactive; however, things had now proceeded to ſuch an open violation of all law and order, that they determined to exert their authority. Accompanied with a few of the Highland regiment, and ſome of the 63d, they went in queſt of the rioters, and came up with them about two or three o'clock at the head of Cavendiſh-Row. They expoſtulated with them for ſome time upon the madneſs of their conduct, and the neceſſity to which they were reduced of applying force to force. The mob, always deaf to reaſon, anſwered them with curſes, menaces, and ſhowers of ſtones. Sir Anthony King, a magiſtrate, who has given many ſignal proofs of his intrepid courage, exaſperated by their boldneſs, repelled the moſt forward amongſt them with ſeveral ſmart blows of his ſtick. Four men, armed with ſwords, attacked him at once, all of whom he beat back, and deferred giving the word of command to the ſoldiers to fire, until two piſtols were diſcharged at him ſucceſſively; then he commanded nine of them to keep up a repeated fire until they ſhould be commanded to ſtop; at the ſame time he ordered the Highlanders to charge them with their bayonets. Three rounds of ſhot from the military ſoon diſperſed this riotous multitude. By the beſt accounts I have learned, there are ſix killed, and ſeveral wounded. It is truly lamentable that the innocent and guilty ſhould be ſo often involved in the ſame doom. I have juſt heard, that two ſervant girls and a man ſervant, a great diſtance from the ſcene of action, fell by ſtraggling ſhots."

BOSTON, *Nov.* 8.

Wedneſday laſt there was a numerous aſſembly of the inhabitants of this and the neighbouring towns, at Liberty Tree, agreeable to a notification that had been the day before iſſued, "to hear the perſons to whom the tea ſhipped by the Eaſt-India Company is conſigned, make a public reſignation of their office as conſignees, upon oath—and alſo ſwear that they will reſhip any teas that may be conſigned to them by ſaid Company by the firſt veſſel ſailing for London." The aſſembly having waited till 12 o'clock, the time ſet, then appointing a committee of reſpectable inhabitants of this town, to wait on Mr. Clark and Son, the two Meſſrs. Hutchinſons, and Mr. Faneuil, reported to be the conſignees, who were together at Mr. Clark's ſtore, and acquaint them, that as they had neglected to attend, they ſhould think themſelves warranted in looking upon them as the enemies of the people; and having read the meſſage to them, were peremptorily anſwered, that they ſhould pay no regard to it, which the people (who were waiting in the ſtreet) being informed of by the committee, they were returning back to Liberty Tree, there to conſult what ſteps were proper further to be taken. But ſome of them being irritated with the haughty manner with which the anſwer was ſaid to be given, turned back and ſhewed ſome marks of their reſentment and then diſperſed.

It is expected there will be another meeting of the people, to bring this matter to a concluſion. Accordingly,

On Friday laſt there was a very full meeting of the freeholders and other inhabitants of this town in Faneuil-Hall, agreeable to a notification iſſued by the ſelectmen; when the Hon. *John Hancock*, Eſq; was choſen Moderator, and the town after due deliberation, came into the following reſolutions, viz.

Whereas it appears by an act of the Britiſh Parliament paſſed in the laſt ſeſſion, that the Eaſt-India Company in London are by the ſaid act allowed to export their teas into America, in ſuch quantities as the Lords of the treaſury ſhall judge proper: And ſome perſons with an evil intent to amuſe the people, and others through inattention to the true deſign of the act, have ſo conſtrued the ſame, as that the Tribute of three pence on every pound of tea is not to be exacted by the deteſtable taſk-maſters here. Upon the due conſideration thereof,

Reſolved, That the ſenſe of this town cannot be better expreſſed, than in the words of certain judicious reſolves lately entered into by our worthy brethren the citizens of *Philadelphia*. [*Here were inſerted the reſolves of the citizens of Philadelphia, for which ſee our paper of the* 18*th ult.*]

And the following Gentlemen, viz. the Moderator, Mr. Henderſon Inches, Benjamin Auſtin, and Jonathan Maſon, Eſqrs; and the ſelectmen of the town, were appointed a committee accordingly.

At the ſame time the town paſſed the following reſolve, viz.

Whereas the merchants of this continent did enter into an agreement to withhold the importation of teas, until the duty laid thereon ſhould be repealed; which agreement, as we are informed, has been punctually obſerved by the reſpectable merchants in the ſouthern colonies, while by reaſon of the peculiar circumſtances attending the trade of this place, ſome quantities, though very ſmall in proportion to what had been uſual before ſaid agreement, have been imported by ſome of the merchants here; and whereas it now appears probable to this town, that the Britiſh Adminiſtration have taken encouragement even from ſuch ſmall importations, to grant licences to the Eaſt-India Company as aforeſaid: therefore Resolved, that it is the determination of this town, by all means in their power, to prevent the ſale of the teas exported by the Eaſt-India Company; and as the merchants here have generally oppoſed this meaſure, it is the juſt expectation of the inhabitants of this town, that no one of them will on any pretence whatever, import any tea that ſhall be liable to pay the duty, from this time and until the act impoſing the ſame ſhall be repealed.

And then the town adjourned till three o'clock in the afternoon.

At three o'clock there was again a very full aſſembly; and the committee reported to the town that they had waited on Richard Clark, Eſq; and Son, and Benjamin Faneuil, Eſq; ſaid to be factors of the Eaſt-India Company, and communicated to them the reſolve of the town, whereby they were requeſted immediately to reſign their appointment. And that the ſaid gentlemen informed the committee, that as Meſſieurs Thomas and Eliſha Hutchinſon, (who were alſo reported to be factors to the ſaid Company) were at Milton, and not expected in town till Saturday evening, and as they choſe to conſult them, they could not return an anſwer to the town till Monday Morning.

Then another committee was choſen, viz. Mr. Samuel Adams, Mr. William Molineaux, and Dr. Joſeph Warren, to acquaint Meſſrs. Clarks and Mr. Faneuil, that as they were not joint factors for the Eaſt-India Company with the Hutchinſons, it was ſuppoſed they could determine for themſelves, and therefore it was the expectation of the town that they return an immediate anſwer to the meſſage. And this committee reported to the town that an anſwer might be expected in half an hour.

A motion was then made, that a committee be appointed to repair to Milton, and acquaint Meſſrs. Thomas and Eliſha Hutchinſon with the requeſt of the town, that they immediately reſign their appointment: And John Hancock, Eſq; Mr. John Pitts, Mr. Samuel Adams, Mr. Samuel Abbot, Dr. Joſeph Warren, Mr. William Powell, and Mr. Nathaniel Appleton, were appointed for that purpoſe.

A letter was brought into the Hall, ſigned by Richard Clark and Son, Benjamin Faneuil for himſelf and Joſhua Winſlow, and directed to the Moderator, to be communicated to the town, viz.

Boſton, Nov. 5, 1773.

SIR,

IT is impoſſible for us to comply with the requeſt of the town ſignified to us this day by their committee, as we know not what terms the tea, if any part of it ſhould be ſent to our care, will come out on; and what obligations either of a moral or pecuniary nature we may be under to fulfil the truſt that may be devolv'd on us. When we are acquainted with theſe circumſtances we ſhall be better qualified to give a definitive anſwer to the requeſt of the town. We are,

Sir, Your moſt humble ſervants,
Richard Clarke and Son,
Benja. Faneuil, for ſelf, and
Josh. Winslow, Eſq;

Hon'ble John Hancock, Eſq; Moderator of a Town-meeting aſſembled at Faneuil-Hall.

This letter was read, and unanimouſly voted to be *not* ſatisfactory to the town. And then the meeting was adjourned till the next day at eleven o'clock, to receive the report of the committee appointed to wait on the Hutchinſons.

The town met by adjournment on Saturday (the meeting ſtill continued very full) and the committee reported that they had ſeen Mr. Thomas Hutchinſon only (his brother being neither at Milton nor Boſton) and that the town might expect an anſwer from him immediately.

The following letter was ſoon after ſent in to the Moderator, ſigned Thomas Hutchinſon; which was read and unanimouſly voted to be an *unſatisfactory* anſwer, viz.

SIR,

I KNOW nothing relative to the teas referred to in the requeſt or vote of the town, except that one of my friends has ſignified to me, by letter, that part of it, he had reaſon to believe, would be conſigned to me and my brother jointly, upon what terms he could not then ſay:—Under theſe circumſtances, I can give no other anſwer to the town, at preſent, than that if the teas ſhould arrive, and we ſhould be appointed factors, we ſhould then be ſufficiently informed to anſwer the requeſt of the town.

I am, for my brother and ſelf,
Sir, your humble ſervant,
Thos. Hutchinson, jun.

Hon. JOHN HANCOCK, *Eſq; Moderator of a town-meeting now aſſembled at Faneuil-Hall.*

It was then voted that the letters ſigned Richard Clarke, and ſon, Benja. Faneuil for ſelf and Joſhua Winſlow, and alſo the letter ſigned Thos. Hutchinſon, which had been read, were DARINGLY EFFRONTIVE to the town; and the meeting was immediately diſſolved.

At the meeting of the town on Friday laſt, a number of printed hand-bills were ſeen to be diſtributed in the hall, called "*The* Tradesmens Protest *againſt the proceedings of the* Merchants, *relative to the new importation of tea*," which was read by the Moderator at the requeſt of the inhabitants. After the reading of which, it was openly declared by one of the inhabitants, that he ſaw Charles Paxton, one of the commiſſioners of the cuſtoms, give them away the day before in King-ſtreet. It was then deſired that the tradeſmen preſent might collect in a part of the hall by themſelves, that the ſenſe of the paper might be taken. Accordingly the queſtion was put *to them*. Whether they acknowledged the ſaid paper called the *Tradeſmens Proteſt?*—Which paſſed unanimouſly in the negative. They alſo, by a ſubſequent unanimous vote, declared their diſavowal of the paper, as being *falſe, ſcandalous*, and *baſe*; and their deteſtation of *Charles Paxton*, and others, who had diſtributed the copies, as well as of *E. Ruſſel* who printed them.

In the eſtimation of the town, there were at leaſt four hundred tradeſmen preſent in the meeting.

* * *

The arrival of the Endeavour *at* Otaheite, *called by Captain* Wallis, King George the III's Iſland, *and an account of ſeveral incidents which happened in a viſit to* Tootahah *and* Toubourai Tamaida, *two Chiefs. From Lieut.* COOK's *voyage to the South Sea, publiſhed by Dr.* Hawkesworth.

ABOUT one o'clock, on Monday the 10th of April, 1769, ſome of the people who were looking out for the iſland to which we were bound, ſaid they ſaw land ahead, in that part of the horizon where it was expected to appear; but it was ſo faint that, whether there was land in ſight or not, remained a matter of diſpute till ſunſet. The next morning however, at ſix o'clock, we were convinced that thoſe who ſaid they had diſcovered land, were not miſtaken; it appeared to be very high and mountainous, extending from W. by S. half S. to W. by N. half N. and we knew it to be the ſame that Capt. Wallis had called King George the III.'s Iſland. We were delayed in our approach to it by light airs and calms, ſo that in the morning of the 12th we were but little nearer than we had been the night before; but about ſeven a breeze ſprung up, and before eleven ſeveral canoes were ſeen making towards the ſhip: there were but few of them, however, that would come near; and the people in thoſe that did, could not be perſuaded to come on board. In every canoe there were young plantains, and branches of a tree which the Indians call *E'Midho*; theſe, as we afterwards learnt, were brought as tokens of peace and amity, and the people in one of the canoes handed them up the ſhip's ſide, making ſignals at the ſame time with great earneſtneſs, which we did not immediately underſtand; at length we gueſſed that they wiſhed theſe ſymbols ſhould be placed in ſome conſpicuous part of the ſhip, we, therefore, immediately ſtuck them among the rigging, at which they expreſſed the greateſt ſatisfaction. We then purchaſed their cargoes, conſiſting of cocoa-nuts, and various kinds of fruit, which after our long voyage were very acceptable.

We ſtood on with an eaſy ſail all night, with ſoundings from 22 fathom to 12, and about ſeven o'clock in the morning we came to an anchor in 13 fathom, in Port-royal Bay, called by the natives *Matavia*. We were immediately ſurrounded by the natives in their canoes, who gave us cocoa-nuts, fruit reſembling apples, bread fruit, and ſome ſmall fiſhes, in exchange for beads and other trifles. They had with them a pig, which they would not part with for any thing but a hatchet, and therefore we refuſed to purchaſe it; becauſe, if we gave them a hatchet for a pig now, we knew they would never afterwards ſell one for leſs, and we could not afford to buy as many as it was probable we ſhould want at that price. The bread-fruit grows on a tree about the ſize of a middling oak: its leaves are frequently a foot and an half long, of an oblong ſhape, deeply ſinuated like thoſe of the fig-tree, which they reſemble in conſiſtence and colour, and in the exuding of a white milky juice upon being broken. The fruit is about the ſize and ſhape of a child's head, and the ſurface is reticulated not much unlike a truffle: it is covered with a thin ſkin, and has a core about as big as the handle of a ſmall knife: the eatable part lies between the ſkin and the core; it is as white as ſnow, and ſomewhat of the conſiſtence of new bread: it muſt be roaſted before it is eaten, being firſt divided into three or four parts: its taſte is inſipid, with a ſlight ſweetneſs ſomewhat reſembling that of the crumb of wheaten bread mixed with a Jeruſalem artichoke.

Among others who came off to the ſhip was an elderly man, whoſe name, we afterwards learnt, was Owhaw, and who was immediately known to Mr. Gore, and ſeveral others who had been here with Captain Wallis; as I was informed that he had been very uſeful to them, I took him on board the ſhip with ſome others, and was particularly attentive to gratify him, as I hoped he might alſo be uſeful to us.

As ſoon as the ſhip was properly ſecured, I went on ſhore with Mr. Banks and Dr. Solander, a party of men under arms, and our friend Owhaw. We were received from the boat by ſome hundreds of the inhabitants, whoſe looks at leaſt gave us welcome, though they were ſtruck with ſuch awe, that the firſt who approached us crouched ſo low that he almoſt crept upon his hands and knees. It is remarkable that he, like the people in the canoes, preſented to us the ſame ſymbol of peace that is known to have been in uſe among the ancient and mighty nations of the northern hemiſphere, the green branch of a tree. We received it with looks and geſtures of kindneſs and ſatisfaction; and obſerving that each of them held one in his hand, we immediately gathered every one a bough, and carried it in our hands in the ſame manner.

They marched with us about half a mile towards the place where the Dolphin had watered, conducted by Owhaw; they then made a full ſtop, and having laid the ground bare, by clearing away all the plants that grew upon it, the principal perſons among them threw their green branches upon the naked ſpot, and made ſigns that we ſhould do the ſame; we immediately ſhowed our readineſs to comply, and to give a greater ſolemnity to the rite, the marines were drawn up, and marching in order, each dropped his bough upon thoſe of the Indians, and we followed their example. We then proceeded, and when we came to the watering-place it was intimated to us by ſigns, that we might occupy that ground, but it happened not to be fit for our purpoſe. During our walk they had ſhaken off their firſt timid ſenſe of our ſuperiority, and were become familiar: they went with us from the watering place and took a circuit through the woods: as we went along, we diſtributed beads and other ſmall preſents among them, and had the ſatisfaction to ſee that they were much gratified. Our circuit was not leſs than four or five miles, through groves of trees, which were loaded with cocoa-nuts and bread fruit, and afforded the moſt grateful ſhade. Under theſe trees were the habitations of the people, moſt of them being only a roof without walls, and the whole ſcene realized the poetical fables of Arcadia. We remarked however, not without regret, that in all our walk we had ſeen only two hogs, and not a ſingle fowl. Thoſe of our company who had been here with the Dolphin told us, that none of the people whom we had yet ſeen were of the firſt claſs; they ſuſpected that the chiefs had removed, and upon carrying us to the place where what they called the Queen's palace had ſtood, we found that no traces of it were left. We determined therefore to return in the morning, and endeavour to find out the *Nobleſſe* in their retreats.

In the morning, however, before we could leave the ſhip, ſeveral canoes came about us, moſt of them from the weſtward, and two of them were filled with people, who by their dreſs and deportment appeared to be of a ſuperior rank: Two of theſe came on board, and each ſingled out his friend; one of them, whoſe name we found to be Matahah, fixed upon Mr. Banks, and the other upon me: This ceremony conſiſted in taking off great part of their cloaths and putting them upon us. In return for this, we preſented each of them with a hatchet and ſome beads. Soon after they made ſigns for us to go with them to the places where they lived, pointing to the S. W.; and as I was deſirous of finding a more commodious harbour, and making farther trial of the diſpoſition of the people, I conſented.

I ordered out two boats, and with Mr. Banks and Dr. Solander, the other gentlemen, and our two Indian friends, we embarked for our expedition. After rowing about a league, they made ſigns that we ſhould go on ſhore, and gave us to underſtand that this was the place of their reſidence. We accordingly landed, among ſeveral hundreds of the natives, who conducted us into a houſe of much greater length than any we had ſeen. When we entered, we ſaw a middle-aged man, whoſe name we afterwards diſcovered to be Tootahah; mats were immediately ſpread, and we were deſired to ſit down over againſt him. Soon after we were ſeated, he ordered a cock and hen to be brought out, which he preſented to Mr. Banks and me; we accepted the preſent, and in a ſhort time each of us received a piece of cloth, perfumed after their manner, by no means diſagreeably, which they took great pains to make us remark. The piece preſented to Mr. Banks was eleven yards long and two wide; in return for which, he gave a laced ſilk neckcloth, which he happened to have on, and a linen pocket handkerchief; Tootahah immediately dreſſed himſelf in this new finery, with an air of perfect complacency and ſatisfaction. But it is now time that I ſhould take ſome notice of the ladies.

Soon after the interchanging of our preſents with Tootahah, they attended us to ſeveral large houſes, in which we walked about with great freedom: they ſhewed us all the civility of which, in our ſituation, we could accept; and, on their part, ſeemed to have no ſcruple that would have prevented its being carried farther. The houſes are all open, except a roof, afforded no place of retirement; but the ladies, by frequently pointing to the mats upon the ground, and ſometimes ſeating themſelves and drawing us down upon them, left us no room to doubt of their being much leſs jealous of obſervation than we were.

We now took leave of our friendly Chief, and directed our courſe along the ſhore; when we had walked about a mile, we met, at the head of a great number of people, another Chief, whoſe name was Toubourai Tamaide, with whom we were alſo to ratify a treaty of peace, with the ceremony of which we were now become better acquainted. Having received the branch which he preſented to us, and given another in return, we laid our hands upon our left breaſts, and pronounced the word *Taio*, which we ſuppoſed to ſignify friend; the Chief then gave us to underſtand, that if we choſe to eat he had victuals ready for us. We accepted his offer, and dined very heartily upon fiſh, bread-fruit, cocoa-nuts and plantains, dreſſed after their manner; they eat ſome of their fiſh raw, and raw fiſh was offered to us, but we declined that part of the entertainment.

During this viſit a wiſe of our noble hoſt, whoſe name was Tomio, did Mr. Banks the honour to place herſelf upon the ſame matt, cloſe by him. Tomio was not in the firſt bloom of her youth, nor did ſhe appear to have been ever remarkable for her beauty: He did not therefore, I believe, pay her the moſt flattering attention: It happened too, as a farther mortification to this lady, that ſeeing a very pretty girl among the crowd, he not adverting to the dignity of his companion, beckoned her to come to him: The girl, after ſome entreaty, complied, and ſat down on the other ſide of him; he loaded her with beads, and every ſhowy trifle that would pleaſe her: His Princeſs, though ſhe was ſomewhat mortified at the preference that was given to her rival, did not diſcontinue her civilities, but ſtill aſſiduouſly ſupplied him with the milk of the cocoa-nut, and ſuch other dainties as were in her reach. This ſcene might poſſible have become more curious and intereſting, if it had not been ſuddenly interrupted by an interlude, of a more ſerious kind. Juſt at this time Dr. Solander and Mr. Monkhouſe complained that their pockets had been picked. Dr. Solander had loſt an opera glaſs in a ſhagreen caſe, and Mr. Monkhouſe his ſnuff-box. This incident unfortunately put an end to the good-humour of the company. Complaint of the injury was made to the Chief; and, to give it weight, Mr. Banks ſtarted up, and haſtily ſtruck the but end of his firelock upon the ground: This action, and the noiſe that accompanied it, ſtruck the whole aſſembly with a panic, and every one of the natives ran out of the houſe with the utmoſt precipitation, except the Chief, three women, and two or three others, who appeared by their dreſs to be of a ſuperior rank.

The Chief, with a mixture of confuſion and concern, took Mr. Banks by the hand, and led him to a large quantity of cloth, which lay at the other end of the houſe: this he offered to him piece by piece, intimating by ſigns, that if that would atone for the wrong which had been done, he might take any part of it, or, if he pleaſed, the whole. Mr. Banks put it by, and gave him to underſtand, that he wanted nothing but what had been diſhoneſtly taken away. Toubourai Tamaide then went haſtily out, leaving Mr. Banks with his wife Tomio, who during the whole ſcene of terror and confuſion had kept conſtantly at his ſide, and intimating his deſire that he ſhould wait there till his return. Mr. Banks accordingly ſat down, and converſed with her, as well as he could by ſigns, about half an hour. The chief then came back with the ſnuff-box and the caſe of the opera glaſs in his hand, and, with a joy in his countenance that was painted with a ſtrength of expreſſion which diſtinguiſhes theſe people from all others, delivered them to the owners. The caſe of the opera glaſs, however, upon being opened, was found to be empty; upon this diſcovery, his countenance changed in a moment; and catching Mr. Banks again by the hand, he ruſhed out of the houſe, without uttering any ſound, and led him along the ſhore, walking with great rapidity: when they had got about a mile from the houſe, a woman met him and gave him a piece of cloth, which he haſtily took from her, and continued to preſs forward with it in his hand. Dr. Solander and Mr. Monkhouſe had followed them, and they came at length to a houſe where they were received by a woman, to whom he gave the cloth, and intimated to the gentlemen that they ſhould give her ſome beads. They immediately complied; and the beads and cloth being depoſited upon the floor, the woman went out, and in about half an hour returned with the opera glaſs, expreſſing the ſame joy upon the occaſion that had before been expreſſed by the Chief. The beads were now returned, with an inflexible reſolution not to accept them; and the cloth was, with the ſame pertinacity, forced upon Dr. Solander, as a recompence for the injury that had been done him. He could not avoid accepting the cloth, but inſiſted in his turn upon giving a new preſent of beads to the woman. It will not perhaps be eaſy to account for all the ſteps that were taken in the recovery of this glaſs and ſnuff-box; but this cannot be thought ſtrange, conſidering that the ſcene of action was among a people whoſe language, policy and connections are even now but imperfectly known; upon the whole, however, they ſhow an intelligence and influence which would do honour to any ſyſtem of government, however regular and improved. In the evening, about ſix o'clock we returned to the ſhip.

LEGHORN, *Aug.* 4.

BY virtue of a ſupreme order, we left off on the firſt of this month, burying the dead within the walls of this city.

Bologna, Aug. 5. Our Archbiſhop hath ſignified to all the Italian Jeſuits, that they muſt reſolve to be ſecularized within the term of eight days, if they would enjoy a competent penſion; otherwiſe they will be deprived, and obliged, in ſome manner or other, to quit the habit of their order.

Berlin Aug. 10. The King is going to erect a marble monument over the tomb of M. Quantz, the celebrated performer on the German flute.

Hamburgh, Aug. 13. Some authentic advices received here from the Danube aſſure us, that the Ruſſian army, ſince its repaſſing the Danube, is found to be in ſo bad a ſtate, that probably, it will not be able to continue the projected operations during this campaign.

LONDON, *Auguſt* 25.

They write from Breſt, that the Superb man of war was juſt arrived there from the iſle Mauritius. brought advice, that there had been a hurricane at that iſland, in which the Superb was drove from her anchors, one Eaſt-Indiaman diſmaſted, and much damage done on ſhore.

Extract of a letter from Warſaw, Aug. 14.

"The Miniſters of the three Powers are indefatigable in their endeavours to bring the affairs of this kingdom to a happy concluſion, and for that purpoſe have ſolicited their courts, and obtained reſpectively a more ample commiſſion than they had before; and as the revenues of the kingdom from the late troubles have been ill collected, and worſe applied, they have recommended to his Majeſty to make a ſtrict enquiry into thoſe evils, in conſequence of which five commiſſioners are appointed to inſpect them."

Aug. 27. An evening paper ſays, that a Great Perſonage has been ſo chagrined at the diſcloſure of a late American correſpondence, that the Premier, to prevent a like diſcovery, has given it in orders to all the head clerks of the public offices, to write their *confidential* letters in future in a *cypher*, each office to have a different one peculiar to that department.

Aug. 30. A very bold puſh has been made within theſe few days, to diſlodge Lord North, though it is well known his Majeſty will hold him up while he can uphold a peace; but if a war enſues, nothing can inſure Lord North.

War (ſays an evening paper) is talked of at the weſt end of the town, with the moſt poſitive aſſurances. It is not mentioned as a thing which is to take place in a moment, but as a thing, the foundation of which is laid, and which muſt break out in a very ſhort time. It is accordingly ſaid, that private preparations are making for this great event.

Aug. 31. By advices over land, by the way of Conſtantinople, we learn, that a terrible fire happened lately at Bactaria, a province in Perſia, which deſtroyed ſeveral ſilk manufactories, one of which contained 1700 bales of kelkodapeſend, or city ſilk, and 850 bales of charbaſs, or brocade ſilk, each weighing 276 pounds, all of which were entirely conſumed.

By letters from Valencia we are informed, that the King of Spain had agreed to the reſtoration of the order of Jeſuits, and has promiſed them a ſanctuary in his dominions.

Sept. 1. We are aſſured that a new ſet of inſtructions are now preparing for the Viceroy of a certain kingdom, as it ſeems he cannot follow the inſtructions he originally received.

By a gentleman from Dublin we learn, that the crops of grain in Ireland have been never known more plentiful than they are at preſent. Wheat is cheaper there than in England by 4s. the barrel.

Sept. 2. Our great and wiſe miniſters are at length, it is ſaid, brought to their ſenſes; the warm oppoſition their meaſures have met with on the other ſide of the water, compelling them to acknowledge they have ſtrained the bow far beyond their original intention.

This day the following iſſues will be made from the paymaſter General's Office, Whitehall, to his Majeſty's land forces, viz. 366 days pay of the General and ſtaff officers, ſerving in North-America, from the 25th of December 1771, to the 24th of December 1772, both days incluſive. 366 days pay of the garriſons in the plantations, from ditto to ditto. And 366 days pay of the Commandants in the out ports of North-America, to the ſame time, &c.

It is confidently aſſerted that letters of recall were laſt week privately ſent off to Governor Hutchinſon.

Some private diſpatches of a very particular nature were lately ſent off to the Earl of Dunmore, Governor of Virginia.

It is ſaid that the poſt of Captain General of the army will be beſtowed on the Prince of Wales, as ſoon as his Royal Highneſs comes of age.

The Richmond, Love, from Virginia for London, with tobacco, is ſafe arrived off Dover, after a tedious paſſage of nine weeks and four days.

Sept. 7. According to authentic advices from Conſtantinople (ſays a letter from Vienna) about three thouſand French officers, belonging to the train of artillery, arrived at the army of the Grand Vizier the beginning of the preſent campaign, which has been of inconceivable hurt to the Ruſſians, and has given great umbrage at the Court of Peterſburgh. Theſe French officers (adds our correſpondent) it is very plain, have not entered into the Turkiſh ſervice of their own accord as volunteers, as it is well known the encouragement given by her Imperial Majeſty to volunteers of every nation exceeds that of the Turks, notwithſtanding which, there is not a French officer in her ſervice.

Count Romanzow's reſolution to repaſs the Danube was ſupported by ſome poſitive aſſurances of aſſiſtance from the Courts of Vienna and Berlin.

A traveller declares that when he left Civitia Vecchia in Italy (which was only a few weeks ſince) two veſſels were preparing there to carry Jeſuits to England.

Orders are given from the War-Office for the 27th regiment of foot to be embarked at Portſmouth, for Halifax in Nova Scotia.

The bull for the abolition of the Jeſuits in France, is granted in return for reſtoring to the See of Rome Avignon, and other valuable dependencies.

A letter from Peterſburgh ſays, as the French Miniſtry diſavow any permiſſion to the officers ſerving in the Turkiſh armies, the commander is reſolved for the future not to admit them as priſoners of war.

The preſent French Parliaments regiſtering the edicts againſt the Jeſuits will not enforce them greatly, as they are known to be the tools of the Monarch.

However our Miniſters may affect incredulity, it is the general opinion that the Spaniards are only waiting a plauſible occaſion for the commencement of hoſtilities, with a power that has moſt *complaiſantly* permitted them to make the neceſſary preparations.

The inſurrections at Conſtantinople are ſo frequent and dangerous, that the Ambaſſadors there, and other public perſons, avoid as much as poſſible going abroad.

Copy of the ſentence paſſed by the General Court-Martial at Patna, upon Lieut. Col. Sir Robert Fletcher.

"The preſident and members having taken into mature conſideration the whole evidence for and againſt the priſoner, Lieut. Col. Sir Robert Fletcher, together with his defence, are of opinion that he is guilty of mutiny, the crime laid to his charge, by a breach of the third and fourth articles of the ſecond ſection of the articles of war, the priſoner having excited ſedition, and after coming to the knowledge of a mutiny, or intended mutiny, having delayed to give information thereof to his commanding officer; the court do therefore adjudge him, and he is hereby adjudged to be caſhiered."

NEW-YORK, *Nov.* 18.

Thurſday night laſt, Dr. Peter Middleton, and Col. John Maunsell, of this city, were appointed Governors of King's College.

We have certain advice by the Packet, that a ſhip for New-York, and another for Philadelphia, to bring the Eaſt-India Company's Tea, were actually engaged—probably another for Boſton—But that the matter was managed with the utmoſt ſecrecy, and every artifice would be uſed to introduce it by ſome means that we might leaſt expect, or be able to counteract.

Extract of a letter from London, dated Sept. 7.

"The exultations of thoſe who never wiſhed well to the new colony on the Ohio are now at an end, they are convinced, that in ſpite of all the late, newly exerted oppoſition to its exiſtence, every thing is certainly in the moſt promiſing way to its final completion, and that, in all probability, the next packet will carry to America proper documents for its eſtabliſhment."

A letter from a commander of one of our ſhips in the London trade, mentions that the Eaſt-India Company perſiſt in their former reſolution of ſhipping tea for this continent, and had appointed a veſſel to carry it to Philadelphia, and another to this port.

To the Stated Pilots of the Port of New-York, and all others whom it may concern;

Gentlemen,

WE need not inform you, that the ſhip is hourly expected with the tea from England, which, if landed here, will entail ſlavery on this colony, and ruin its commerce. No claſs of men are more intereſted in the laſt than you; nor none have it more in their power to prevent the introduction of that which the tyrannical Miniſtry intend as the badge of our ſlavery. You are, therefore, called upon to give the firſt obſtruction. The ſhip cannot enter this port, unleſs you direct her. Acquit yourſelves in this, as become freemen and friends to commerce. Much depends on your conduct in this intereſting criſis; no leſs, than whether you and your poſterity ſhall be freemen or ſlaves—Whether you and they ſhall have property, or be beggars. You have had many proofs of the diſapprobation of your fellow citizens to the importation of any article, ſubject to a duty by the Britiſh Parliament, for the purpoſe of raiſing a revenue in America. And, it's not many days ſince you have had a very recent one. You have, therefore nothing to fear from doing your duty to your country. The merchants and all the inhabitants, friends to liberty, are concerned in your giving the obſtruction, and will ſupport you. We cannot therefore doubt, but theſe are ſufficien, motives to induce you to demonſtrate to all the world, that you will not have the leaſt agency in the deſtruction of your country. But if, contrary to our juſt expectations, any of you ſhould be ſo loſt to all ſenſe of obligation to your country, as not to follow the directions hereafter mentioned, the vengeance of a free people, ſtruggling for their liberties, await and will ſurely be executed upon you. Should you be told, that the Wardens will remove any of you who may refuſe to pilot the ſhip into this port, or proſecute your bonds; they dare not do either, for they are within the reach of the ſame vengeance, and therefore will not hazard their own ſafety; ſo that you are ſecure in the approbation of your countrymen, and its the beſt and only ſecurity any man can have.

Whenever you board a veſſel, enquire careleſsly of the ſailors, where ſhe is from, and if from London, whether ſhe has any tea on board; for the Captain of the tea ſhip may conceal it from you. If the ſailors were not on board at the loading of her, and can't inform you, enquire of the Captain. If he is unwilling to tell you, reſt aſſured the tea is there. In this caſe, or your being informed, that the tea is on board, bring her to anchor in Sandy-Hook Bay, and no farther, where ſhe may be ſupplied with any proviſions, or other articles ſhe may want for her return. Upon her anchoring, quit her immediately, and make the beſt of your way to this city, and inform the citizens of her arrival. You ſhould be provided with a red flag to hoiſt as a ſignal to the other pilots, whenever you diſcover her to be the tea ſhip, in order that they may keep clear of her after you quit her.

Let every pilot poſſeſs himſelf with a copy of this for his government. LEGION.

New-York, Nov. 10. 1773.

PHILADELPHIA, *Nov.* 22.

Capt. Duncan from Liſbon, on the 29th ult. in lat. 30:25, long. 55:40, ſpoke Capt. Lunday, in the ſchooner Speedwell, from Newfoundland for Dominica, out 15 days; and on the 9th inſt. in lat. 36:32, long. 71, ſpoke the ſhip Huſton, Capt. M'Clean, from Maryland for Glaſgow, out 3 days, all well.

Wedneſday Colonel Robertſon, of the 16th regiment, by his Excellency General Haldimand's orders, reviewed the 18th, or Royal Iriſh Regiment, commanded by Major Hamilton; together with Captain Huddleſton's company of the Royal Regiment of Artillery.

*** The ſecond number of the Pennsylvania Spy will be in our next.

To the Printer of the Pennsylvania Packet.

SIR,

HAVING obſerved that ſeveral perſons have advertiſed in your paper that they teach the ſcience of Algebra, and its application to the practical branches of the Mathematics; I have therefore propoſed two equations for a ſolution, which perhaps may afford ſome of your readers a demonſtration of what they are capable of doing, and at the ſame time gratify the ingenious Algebraiſt with ſome amuſement and reputation, for which purpoſe you are requeſted to inſert this in your uſeful paper, and thereby oblige

CURIOSITY.

Firſt equation.

$$\frac{a\times\overline{a+cx}\,\big|^{2}}{b^{3}}=\frac{\overline{1-pnx+pm\sqrt{1-xx}}\,\big|^{2}}{q}$$

required the moſt ſimple value of x in the terms of the equation.

Second equation.

The ſame as the firſt, except the ſign of pm, muſt be negative, inſtead of affirmative, required as before the moſt ſimple value of x in the terms of the equation.

Berks County, Nov. 1, 1773.

An EPILOGUE, *intended to be ſpoken by Mr.* Goodman *the laſt Night.*

TO ſtrike with magic touch, th' attentive ear,
To draw from pity's eye the generous tear,
To ſooth the heart, and feel another's woe,
To catch th' upliſted ſword, and ſave the blow;
To wake with melody the breathing lyre,
To warm the ſoul, and animate its fire—
—Labours like theſe, in far ſublimer lays
Be crown'd with lawrels, and unenvied bays!
Shou'd friendſhip move poor *me* to paint diſtreſs
—For I can *feel*, ye rich! tho' not *redreſs*—
O cou'd each gen'rous heart, whoſe tears will flow
For *others* griefs, but mitigate *their* woe!
Then wou'd the world in happy concord join,
And warring nations feel the change divine,
Friendſhip and love erect their ſacred throne,
And hail ſweet peace, an offspring of their own.
—But I, alas! by fortune plac'd ſo low,
Muſt check my fond ideas as they flow.—
What! cries the proud, ſhall paltry play'rs engage
To preach up reformation to the age?
Shall they, whoſe borrow'd wit can ſcarcely raiſe
The ſnigg'ring leer, or vulgar ſhouts of praiſe—
Shall they by reaſon, or by judgment ſhine,
Whoſe "*ten low words oft creep in one dull line*"?
Mere *ſtrollers*, ſo our chronicles have ſhown—
Like Hamlets ghoſt *—*they're here—they're there—they're gone*!
To theſe good gentlemen I'd ſpeak one word,
(A ſlave e'er now, gave counſel to his lord)
Tho' we inur'd to bear the public jeers
Of ambling authors, in their aukward geers,
Yet can we whip and cut the Comic Muſe,
And beat, if Virtue drives, whene'er we chuſe;
Or if with Tragedy we're loaded deep,
We mourn Monimia, and for Virtue weep,
Praiſe *Virtue's* cauſe, in whatſoe'er we ſay,
For *ſhe's* the heroine whate'er we play.
Thus Belliſarius, ſeam'd with many a ſcar,
The poor returns of long and painful war,
Whoſe mind with *virtue*! and with *truth* elate,
Beyond the vaſſals of inglorious ſtate,
'Twas then he ſpoke aloud, this firm decree,
"*My ſons—be* Virtuous, *and my ſons—be* Free."
(*Taking leave.*)
Ladies—The favors which your bounty ſhow
Will raiſe my gratitude, *where'er we go*:
—And now, kind Gentlemen, with heart ſincere
I take my leave, and thank your goodneſs *here*.

* *Alluding to the paſſage in Hamlet.*

CUSTOM-HOUSE, PHILADELPHIA.

Inward Entries.

Schooner Hannah, J. Sparrell, Boſton.
Sloop Peggy, T. James, Virginia.
Sch. Lovely Sally, J. Coffin, Newſoundland.
Sloop Friendſhip, D. Kilgore, Virginia.
Sloop Sally, T. Alberſon, New-York.
Sloop Peggy and Betſey, D. Ferguſon, New-York.
Sloop Two Brothers, J. Haven, New-York.
Sch. William, J. Gorham, Boſton.
Sloop Rachal, S. Parker, Virginia.
Sloop Polly, C. Weſt, New-Caſtle on Delaware,
Sch. Delaware, B. Goodhue, Salem N. England.
Sch. Tryal, D. Harrow, St. Euſtatia.
Brig Agnes, J. Mather, Liſbon.
Ship Neſbitt, J. Green, Cadiz.
Ship Fame, J. Duncan, Liſbon.
Ship King of Portugal, R. Bulkeley, Cadiz.
Ship Robert, W. B. Bunting, Virginia.

Outwards.

Brig Ann, J. Hathorn, Briſtol.
Brig Ann, J. Chatham, Cadiz.
Sloop Sally, T. Alberſon, New-York.
Sloop Charming Nancy, C. Biddle, Jamaica.
Ship King of Portugal, R. Bulkely, Gibraltar.
Sloop Peace and Plenty, D. Ferguſon, New-York.

Cleared.

Sch. Dorothy, J. Finley, Virginia.
Snow Nancy, T. Crooker, Jamaica.
Brig Leiſure Hour, J. Thompſon, New-Providence.
Brig Peggy, W. Mitchel, Virginia.
Brig Sea Nymph, W. Moore, South-Carolina.
Sch. Nelly, N. Vallance, Dominica.
Ship St. George, J. Inglis, Jamaica.
Sloop Bentham, R. Alberſon, New-York.
Sloop Rachael, W. Sampſon, North-Carolina.
St. North-Carolina Packet, A. Dyar, S. Carolina.
Sch. Chance, D. Harrow, Virginia.
Ship Lydia, T. Dean, Liverpool.
Ship Mercury, R. Collings, Madeira.
Snow Phœnix, W. Gill, Dominica.
Ship Delaware, A. Cain, Liſbon.
Brig Sally, J. Brown, St. Euſtatia.
Ship Warwick, C. Smith, Virginia.
Ship Clarendon, W. Townſhend, Jamaica.
Ship Beckey & Debbey, S. William, Jamaica.
Ship Sally, G. Gilbert, Liſbon.
Ship Severn, J. Hawthorn, Briſtol.
Sloop Uſhant, T. Bunker, Nantucket.
Sch. Bonaventure, J. Waterman, Nantucket.
Ship Maria, J. Dyſon, Grenadoes.
Ship Nancy & Suckey, J. Robinſon, Maryland.
Brig Polly, P. Denoy, Granadoes.

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Pennſylvania Packet,
OR, THE
GENERAL ADVERTISER.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 29th, 1773.

THE PENNSYLVANIA SPY. No. II.

By *PALINURUS PEEPER*, Eſq;

Sunt Dii, et eorum Providentia mundus adminiſtratur, iidemque conſulunt rebus humanis; nec ſolum univerſis, verum etiam ſingulis.

CICERO.

EVERY ſerious thoughtful obſerver, who ſits retired from the ſphere of political tumult, who contemplates at leiſure the ſyſtem of the univerſe, and looks beyond ſecond cauſes for the ſprings and principles of motion, cannot but diſcern in every event the marks of Sovereign Wiſdom, the energy of Infinite Power, and the prevalence of Almighty Goodneſs. The more he ſearches and examines into the ſeveral parts and motions of the vaſt machine, the more he is convinced of the immediate operation and influence of the great moral Governor. Not only the courſe of all public tranſactions, the riſe and fall of empires and kingdoms appear to him to be directed by his omnipotent hand; but his providence is ſeen to extend to the concerns of individuals, to things of the moſt private nature, ſo that, to uſe the language of inſpiration, *not a ſparrow falls to the ground without his knowledge, and the very hairs of our head are numbered.*

What a ſcene of diſorder, ruin and deſolation would ſoon be exhibited upon the theatre of the world, was he to withdraw his over-ruling influence! Men, ſavage in ſome degree by nature, and more ſavage by the growth and indulgence of their evil luſts and paſſions, would ſoon fall upon each other with a violence and ferocity equal to that of beaſts of prey. Ambition, tyranny and vengeance would rage without controul, and the whole world would ere long be deluged in blood. But happy for mankind, this is not the caſe. An all-wiſe and powerful Being ſits at the helm; he preſides unſeen in the councils of Princes, he proſpers or defeats their projects and undertakings, and renders all the thoughts, intentions and actions of men ſubſervient to the completion of his own moſt wiſe and benevolent purpoſes. Conqueſt and defeat, the ſhouts of the victors and the cries of the vanquiſhed are from him. The proſperity of nations and the happineſs of individuals, public misfortunes and private diſtreſſes, plentiful harveſts and years of famine, the ravages of war and the ſmiles of peace, are all dealt forth by him to the children of men at ſuch times, and in ſuch degrees, as, in his wiſdom and goodneſs, he finds expedient for their welfare. Happy, therefore, that people, whoſe ſole reliance, (under all the variety of changes to which governments as well as individuals are expoſed) is upon the King of Kings.

I was led into this train of thinking, by looking back to the remarkable favours of Providence, by which theſe American colonies have been diſtinguiſhed from their firſt ſettlement to the preſent period. And though ſome gloomy ſcenes have now and then darkened the brightneſs of the proſpect, yet have they contributed greatly to its enlargement.

If we take but a little retroſpect into our American hiſtory, we ſhall find, that this very ſpot on which our large and populous city now ſtands, was about fourſcore years ago an uncultivated deſart. The arts and cuſtoms of civilized life were here unknown. Nought elſe was viſible but the ſad effects of ignorance, ſuperſtition and idolatry. The untutored ſavage roamed the woods, like a beaſt of prey, ignorant of the comforts and advantages of mental culture, involved in Pagan darkneſs, with ſcarcely one ray of heavenly truth darting through the gloom. Such was the melancholy proſpect, when Providence conducted our forefathers to this New World. *He gave them favour in the ſight of the heathen,* who ſuffered them to ſit down among them, and erect their habitations in peace. Theſe brought over with them not only the ſeveral uſeful arts and improvements, of which the natives were ignorant, but a treaſure of infinitely greater value, even the records of eternal truth. The goſpel banner was unfolded, and theſe remote parts of the earth added to the Meſſiah's kingdom. Numberleſs were the toils, difficulties and dangers, to which the firſt founders of theſe colonies, as well as their ſucceſſors, were expoſed, before they were brought to their preſent height of ſplendor and proſperity. So remarkable were the interpoſitions of Providence, that the moſt inattentive obſerver could not but diſcern them. Scarcely is there recorded in the annals of hiſtory, a more rapid ſeries of ſucceſſes of every kind in the ſettlement and population of any country on the globe. Whilſt ſupported, under Heaven, by the nurturing care and protection of the Mother Country, whoſe fleets and armies have ever been faithfully and ſucceſsfully employed for our defence, our enemies have looked with aſtoniſhment and envy upon our riſing glory, nor dared, for years, to indulge a thought of moleſting a repoſe, purchaſed by virtue, induſtry, and Britiſh valour.

Happy ſhould we ſtill remain, if the parent would be ſatisfied with ſuch returns from the children, as filial duty would always prompt them to pay, and not exact ſuch an exorbitant tribute, as by weakening and diſtreſſing them, muſt in the end weaken and diſtreſs the parent too.

Empire, as well as religion and arts, has from the firſt ſettlement of this globe, been purſuing a weſtern courſe. The ſyſtem of Providence is uniform and conſiſtent. The cabals of a corrupted Miniſtry, or a corrupted Parliament, though evil in themſelves, are under a ſuperior direction; and produce events of ſuch a nature as the poor ſhortſighted politicians themſelves could never have ſuſpected. The virtue of a PITT may be ſhocked at the repeated ſcenes of political villainy, which have frequently paſſed before his eyes—but his ſagacity is not ſufficient to diſcover, how theſe ſcenes will terminate, or what great changes may thereby be produced both at home and abroad.

The application is obvious—The wiſe and good may make it without any difficulty.

B.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY
WILLIAM FRANKLIN, ESQ.
Captain-General, Governor and Commander in Chief in and over the Province of New-Jerſey, *and Territories thereon depending in* America, *Chancellor and Vice-Admiral in the ſame, &c.*

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS *Samuel Ford*, late of the county of Morris, ſtands charged upon oath with having been concerned in the robbery of the Treaſury of the eaſtern diviſion of this province in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſixty-eight: AND WHEREAS the ſaid *Samuel Ford* ſtands indicted by a Grand-Jury of the ſaid county of Morris, for having feloniouſly counterfeited the bills of credit both of this province and of Pennſylvania, and uttering and paſſing the ſame, to the great injury of his Majeſty's liege ſubjects: AND WHEREAS a certain *Joſeph Richardſon* late of the province of Pennſylvania, and a certain *John King*, late of the ſaid county of Morris, ſtand charged on oath with having aided, abetted and aſſiſted the ſaid *Samuel Ford* in uttering and paſſing the ſaid counterfeited bills of credit: AND WHEREAS it is highly expedient that the perpetrators of ſuch atrocious and deſtructive crimes ſhould be brought to condign and exemplary puniſhment, as well for the ſake of publick juſtice as for the diſcouragement of the like pernicious practices in future; and the endeavours hitherto uſed for apprehending and ſecuring the ſaid offenders have proved ineffectual; I HAVE THEREFORE thought fit, by and with the advice and conſent of his Majeſty's council, to iſſue this proclamation, hereby offering and promiſing a reward of *THREE HUNDRED POUNDS* to be paid out of the publick Treaſury of this province to ſuch perſon or perſons who ſhall apprehend and ſafely lodge in his Majeſty's goal in the city of Burlington, or in his Majeſty's gaol in the city of Philadelphia, the body of the ſaid *Samuel Ford*; and the like publick reward of *THREE HUNDRED POUNDS* to ſuch perſon or perſons who ſhall in like manner apprehend and ſecure the body of the ſaid *Joſeph Richardſon*; and alſo the public reward of *FIFTY POUNDS* to be paid as aforeſaid to ſuch perſon or perſons who ſhall in like manner apprehend and ſecure the body of the ſaid *John King*. And I do hereby ſtrictly charge and command all officers civil and military, and all other his Majeſty's liege ſubjects within this province to make diligent ſearch and purſuit after the ſaid *Samuel Ford*, *Joſeph Richardſon*, and *John King*, and to uſe their utmoſt endeavours to apprehend and ſecure them ſo that they may be brought to juſtice.

GIVEN under my Hand and Seal at Arms in the city of Burlington *the ſeventeenth Day of* November, *in the fourteenth Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord* GEORGE *the Third, of* Great-Britain, France, *and* Ireland, *King, Defender of the Faith, &c.* Annoque Domini 1773.

WILLIAM FRANKLIN.

By His EXCELLENCY's command,
CHA. PETTIT, D. Secretary.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

N. B. A deſcription of the perſons of the above mentioned *Samuel Ford* and *John King* as given by the Sheriff of Morris—and of *Joſeph Richardſon* as given by the Sheriff of Philadelphia:

FORD is a well built fellow, about 30 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, has ſhort brown curled hair, very red cheeks, and a remarkable dimple in his chin; is an artful fellow with the ſerious and grave, can put on the face of ſeriouſneſs, religion, and gravity; and with the gay, can behave with as much levity as any one. It is ſuppoſed he has taken with him a ſuit of pale ſky coloured blue cloaths, with a large ſilver twiſt gay button. It is ſuſpected he will paſs by the name of *Samuel Samſon*.

RICHARDSON is a middle aged man, ſix feet one or two inches high, fair complexion, light brown hair, a well made ſtout active man, and well dreſſed.

KING is a ſquare well ſet fellow, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, with ſhort brown coloured ſtraight hair, full face, and rather dark complexion. It is ſuſpected he will paſs by the name of *John Horton*.

*** The ſeveral rewards offered for apprehending and ſecuring the ſaid FORD, RICHARDSON and KING, are as follow, viz.

For FORD,		
By the above proclamation	£. 300 0 0	
By the Governor of Pennſylvania by proclamation	300 0 0	
By the Treaſurer of the eaſtern diviſion of New-Jerſey in caſe *Ford* proves to be the robber of the Treaſury	100 0 0	
By the Sheriff of Morris County	50 0 0	£. 750 0 0
For RICHARDSON,		
By the above proclamation	£. 300 0 0	
By the Governor of Pennſylvania by proclamation	300 0 0	£. 600 0 0
For KING,		
By the above proclamation	£. 50 0 0	
By the Sheriff of Morris county	25 0 0	£. 75 0 0
		£. 1425 0 0

§||§ All the printers of news-papers in America, are requeſted to publiſh this proclamation.

IS MISSING,

The FIRST VOLUME of
Mrs. CENTLIVER's WORKS.

THE perſon who has it will much oblige the owner, by returning it, or leaving it with the Printer hereof; otherwiſe the ſett will be broke, and cannot be replaced in America.

RAISINS and currants in kegs; indigo, madder, logwood, braziletto, fuſtick and gauls; allum, copperas, ſalt-petre and brimſtone; double, middling and ſingle refined loaf, lump and muſcovado ſugars; rice, coffee and chocolate; nutmegs, cloves, mace, cinnamon, alſpice, pepper and ginger; ſhop-paper and paſteboard; Weſton's ſnuff, bottling corks, Carolina pink root, glue, a few bales and baſkets of cotton, rozin in barrels, and divers other articles to be ſold by

BENEDICT DORSEY,
In Third-ſtreet, near Market ſtreet.

BERTLES SHEE,
At his ſtore in Water-ſtreet, the corner of Walnut-ſtreet, and the ſame lately occupied by Mr. Randle Mitchell, has for SALE, as uſual,

WEST-INDIA and New-England rum; old and new Jamaica ſpirits; Muſcovado ſugar, molaſſes, tea, coffee, pepper, allſpice, nutmegs, cloves, mace, cinnamon, ginger, roſin, copperas, brimſtone, chalk, redwood, madder, beſt Holland gin, French indigo, and old brandy; Madeira, Teneriffe, Liſbon and Mountain wines, by the pipe, hogſhead or quarter caſk; and a few dozen of very excellent claret.

WANTED,

Between this and next Spring, within forty-four miles of Philadelphia;

A SINGLE MAN, perfectly ſkilled in the ſeveral branches of earthen pot-making; the coarſeſt ſort, ſuch as is commonly uſed in the country. Any perſon thus qualified, and can likewiſe be recommended for his ſobriety and induſtry, will hear of good encouragement, on application to the Printer. None need apply but ſuch as will fully anſwer the above deſcription.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

A PERSON who is capable of doing any kind of ſmiths work belonging to the coach-makers branch, as a foreman; ſuch a perſon may have good encouragement and conſtant employ. Enquire of the printer.

IMPORTED in the ſnow Neptune, Thomas Wallace, maſter, from LISBON,

FIVE ſtrong SERVANT MEN, three of whom are tradeſmen, viz. a taylor, a ſhoemaker and a weaver. For particulars apply to JOHN WILCOCKS, Eſq; or to the ſaid maſter on board, at Hamilton's wharf.

Potts Town, Philadelphia County, Nov. 21, 1773.

TO THE PUBLIC.

WHEREAS JOHN SHULLENBERG, of the townſhip of New Hanover, and county of Philadelphia, hath fraudulently obtained a bond of me the ſubſcriber, the 20th day of January, 1770, for the ſum of thirty-ſeven pounds; this is to forwarn all perſons from taking any aſſignment on ſaid bond, as I am determined not to pay it until compelled thereto by law.

JOHN POTTS.

AN OFFICE,

For the SALE of REAL ESTATES,
is now eſtabliſhed,

WHERE all perſons having HOUSES, LOTS, LANDS, PLANTATIONS, or GROUNDRENTS to ſell, may be aſſiſted in the diſpoſal of them, for a reaſonable commiſſion; and thoſe who are deſirous of making purchaſes, will have an opportunity, out of a great variety, to be ſuited in either of the above particulars.

Regular entries will be made of all eſtates offered for ſale, with the terms on which they are to be diſpoſed; draughts or plans of each will be exhibited at the office, and at ſuch other places as particular circumſtances may render neceſſary; and the whole, or ſuch parts as the owner thinks proper, will be advertiſed in the public news-papers.

The utility and advantage of this undertaking muſt appear obvious, on conſidering that by this means *ſellers* and *buyers* will at once know where to meet each other, and (from the great encouragement already received, which there is reaſon to hope will become general) all eſtates offered for ſale will be ſeen at one view.

The terms, upon which this buſineſs will be tranſacted, may be known, by applying to MATTHEW CLARKSON, NOTARY PUBLIC and CONVEYANCER, in Front-ſtret, near the London Coffee-houſe, where the office is kept, or to EDWARD BONSALL, in Fourth-ſtreet, oppoſite the weſt end of Union-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

The following LOTS to be let on GROUNDRENT.

One lot, 40 feet on Cedar-ſtreet, by 53 feet 2 inches on the eaſt ſide of Front-ſtreet.

Several lots on the eaſt ſide of Front-ſtreet, extending 130 feet, to Penn-ſtreet (having two fronts) and lie about 160 feet to the northward of Cedar-ſtreet.

A number of lots, ſituate on the north-ſide of Green-ſtreet (near the barracks) extending from Front-ſtreet to the weſtward of Third-ſtreet. Alſo ſeveral other lots, on both ſides of Second and Third-ſtreets, adjoining Green-ſtreet.

Ninety feet of ground on the weſt ſide of Sixth-ſtreet, between the north ſide of Cherry Alley and Saſſafraſs-ſtreet, by 99 feet in depth; to be divided in ſeveral lots if required.

The following particulars to be SOLD,

A plantation containing upwards of 80 acres, whereof 43 are excellent meadow, encloſed in good bank, ſupported by a well built ſtone wall; 17 acres of well timbered woodland, an orchard, of the beſt grafted fruit, and good gardens, neatly encloſed, a neat brick, and a new frame dwelling-houſe and kitchen, with large commodious barn, &c. it is ſituated at *Point-no-Point*, about three miles from the city: The purchaſer paying a *very ſmall* part of the conſideration money, may have ſeven years credit for the remainder, giving ſecurity and paying intereſt.

A plantation in Abington townſhip, Philadelphia county, ten miles from the city, one mile from Oxford Church, adjoining Joſhua Morris, Eſq; it contains 125 acres, 12 whereof are good meadow, and has a ſufficient quantity of excellent timber; there is a large convenient ſtone dwelling-houſe and kitchen thereon; alſo a large ſtone barn, ſmith's ſhop, &c. One fourth of the purchaſe money being paid at the time of ſale, three years credit will be given for the remainder, on good ſecurity.

A plantation in Oxford townſhip, ſeven miles from the city, on the great road to Briſtol, known by the name of the *Glebe land*; it contains upwards of 65 acres, ſome of which is meadow, and more may be made; there is a good log houſe, ſtabling, and a well of good water on the premiſes. A part of the purchaſe money to be paid down, the remainder to continue at intereſt, on good ſecurity, at the pleaſure of the purchaſer.

A lot, of between three and four acres of excellent meadow ground, in Moyamenſing, adjoining land of Mr. William Henry, and others; it is encloſed with a good fence, and has a large ſtable erected thereon, which will contain many tons of hay. Any time will be given for the greateſt part of the purchaſe money upon proper ſecurity.

A houſe and lot, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of High or Market-ſtreet; an excellent ſtand for buſineſs.

A lot of ground, ſituate on the Weſt ſide of Front-ſtreet, juſt above the Bank Meeting Houſe, containing 20 feet front, and 160 feet deep, on which are two tenements.

A brick houſe, three ſtories high, a few doors below Spruce-ſtreet, on the weſt ſide of Front ſtreet, rents at £. 40 per annum, and has lately been put in very good repair; the lot is 16 feet front, by about 40 feet deep. The terms will be made eaſy to the purchaſer.

A houſe and lot ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Front-ſtreet, between High and Cheſnut-ſtreets; the lot is 24 feet front on Front and Water-ſtreets.

A lot to the eaſtward of the above, on the eaſt ſide of King or Water-ſtreet, of the ſame front, extending into the river Delaware, with a good wharf, &c.

WANTED to PURCHASE,
GROUNDRENTS, well ſecured, to a large amount.

TO BE DISPOSED OF,

THE TIME of a Dutch ſervant girl, who has five years to ſerve; ſhe is honeſt, ſober, healthy and ſtrong, underſtands houſe work, and ſold for no fault but want of employ. Enquire of the printer.

TO-MORROW,
AT ONE O'CLOCK AT
JOHN HART's
VENDUE-STORE,
At the corner of SOUTH and FRONT-STREETS,
Will begin the SALE of a large and neat aſſortment of
MERCHANDIZE,
Houſhold Furniture, Wearing Apparel, &c.

To the Printer of the PENNSYLVANIA PACKET.

SIR,

ON viewing your paper the other day, I obſerved ſomething by way of anſwer to a piece againſt the ſtage plays ſigned Philadelphus; upon reading it, a thought of replying fluſhed in upon me, but I demurred a while, on conſidering the vague, inconcluſive and trifling manner in which a matter of ſo ſerious a nature was treated; however, leſt it might make any unfavourable impreſſions on the minds of the unwary or inconſiderate, I concluded it might not be amiſs to examine Philalethes through his piece, and rejoin a little to what has already been ſaid againſt theſe itinerant Comedians.

Philalethes introduces his performance with two Latin lines, which if he pleaſe, I will alter, and thereby render as conſonant with truth—

“ *Aut* contaminare *volunt, aut delectare Comædi,*
“ *Aut ſimul et jucunda,* indecoraque *dicere Vitæ.*”

The firſt thing that he enters upon is the law, concerning which, as he openly acknowledges, ſo I think he ſufficiently proves himſelf to be an *Ignoramus* (I hope the expreſſion may be excuſed) and as he ſeems fond of Latin, I could wiſh him henceforward to make more apt quotations than he has done with regard to “ *Leges poſteriores,*” or latter laws; concerning which as he juſtly feared an objection, ſo he ſalves over with a needleſs “ perhaps,” &c.—and as our “ *Leges priores,*” or antient laws, tho' he objects to them, as made in the infancy of the colony, and by men who were not the moſt learned, yet the ſame reaſons he allows would have been good then, againſt theſe ſcenes of diſſipation and extravagance (with regard to property, &c.) continue to be ſtrong yet, and which ſome, even of the moſt important and ſenſible friends to theſe matters, candidly allow; and as to the makers of thoſe laws, though they might not have ſtudied logic, or been able to ſplit a hair, yet let him believe they knew good from evil, and that if the affairs of the Roman Empire and the chriſtian church (*Tempore antiquo*) as well as ſome ſtates and churches ſince, had been conducted by no learneder or worſe men than many plowmen or fiſhermen (neither of which I ſuppoſe Philalethes to be) we ſhould not have had the pages of hiſtory ſo deplorably ſtained as they have been.

Big with the importance of *cuſtom,* Philalethes tells us, “ they have been *licenſed* in other colo-
“ nies, as well as this, for theſe 20 or 30 years;
“ and queries, why the matter was not therefore
“ taken into conſideration by government before
“ now?”

I would aſk him, if he had a tract of land, which he neglected, or was otherwiſe rendered unable to cultivate for 20 or 30 years, and that during that time ſome evil perſons had uſurped the poſſeſſion, and ſeated themſelves on it,—whether he would therefore conclude their conduct was juſt, and that he had thereby loſt his right? Or ſuppoſing ſome other perſon or perſons in like circumſtance with him, ſhould be ſo ſtupid, as to conclude concerning the matter in a manner I judge he would not; whether he would think ſuch a conduct or concluſion binding upon himſelf or others?

And as to this query above-cited, why the matter was not ſooner conſidered by the legiſlative as well as executive part of government before now, and his ſubſequent vain “ *Preſumption,*” that becauſe they have not been yet ſuppreſſed, that therefore it was agreeable to the *people*; it is great pity he was not better informed, or that the public ſhould be ſo amuſed by this “ *nugatory*” writer; they may therefore be aſſured, and ſatisfy themſelves upon a ſtronger evidence than a ſingle “ *ipſe dixit,*” that the matter has been taken into conſideration (within the ſpace he ſpeaks of) by the legiſlative body, and a bill actually paſſed by them, as the voice or repreſentative of the *people,* for the purpoſe of ſuppreſſing their exhibitions. —But—*proh Dolor!*

As to the query, why *Pennſylvania* ſhould enjoy more privileges than her neighbours, and his triple declaration of their being licenſed or authorized *wherever* they came, and by the *univerſal* conſent of *Britiſh America*; let me ſay, *feſtina lente,* and obſerve, our theatrical advocate has therein again diſcovered his ignorance (if nothing worſe) inaſmuch as they are diſapproved by thouſands of individuals, and actually forbid by ſeveral of the powers of government on this continent (in ſome other reſpects inferior to this under which we live) whereof the Company he would defend, can, if they will, readily aſſure him.

Philalethes aſks further, whether real life can be truly and juſtly repreſented, but by contraſting *virtue* with *vice?* If he here alludes, as I ſuppoſe he does, to the repreſentations given by Comedians, I oppoſe what he expects; for tho' we may acknowledge that a contraſt, in ſome caſes, may be well, yet we might perhaps be ſome time before we ſhould agree upon the *manner* how, the *places* where, and the *perſons* by whom, ſuch paſſions or habits ſhould be contraſted; I have not much doubt the perſons who are moſt immediately concerned in the repreſentations, would be proper ſubjects for one ſide of the drama, but whether they would for the other, I leave the people to judge, ſince, according to the declaration of one of the celebrated authors named by *Philalethes.*

“ None but *good men* can give good gifts.”

As to his flouriſhing “ *alta voce,*” what he would ſupport concerning plays and their *original,* it might appear better from a Jew or a Pagan, but as a Chriſtian, I hope he may ſuppreſs any thing of the ſort, “ *leſt he ſhould ſeem to build again thoſe things which the coming of Chriſt hath deſtroyed,*” at leaſt in ſuch as believe and obey his doctrines.

In his attempts to clear them from the imputation of vagrants, I think he has equally failed; for in defining the character, he has undoubtedly painted them in their true colours, ſave that ſome parts are rather too faint, and which, if he pleaſe, I will finiſh for him.—He ſays, “ *a vagrant is an idle diſorderly perſon*”—ſo are they, as I can teſtify from ocular and aural obſervation;—“ *wandering about from place to place,*”—ſo do they—“ *without any viſible means of procuring a living,*”—ſo undoubtedly are they in the eye of the law, except he can make the repetition of a parcel of vain and ludicrous ſayings, or the expiration of the fœtid effluvia of corrupted hearts, to be viſible; or except he will juſtify them as he could a thief or pick-pocket, whom to ſave from this part of the imputation, tho' actually guilty, might refinedly plead their mode of art: With regard to the means of getting their living, he may perhaps refer us again to the lawyers, I would then anſwer, that if the preſent practice of *theſe* as well as *thoſe,* was ſuppreſſed, the world might be none the worſe: To compleat the character, he ſays, they are ſuch as “ *may in time become burthenſome to the public,*” ſo may theſe, and not only ſo, but now actually are—*Ergo*——

In ſaving them from the ſtigma of Sturdy Beggars, he pays a very pretty compliment to *mankind,* by comparing *their* proceedings with that of theſe vagrants (a term, I truſt, the above lines may juſtify) which compariſon, even the honeſt cobler has a right to reſent, who, in return for your money, preſents you with a valuable viſible conſideration.

Our author, like a true friend, ſtands to the matter to the very laſt, and attempts to ſave the very play-houſe from the imputation of a *nuiſance;* I would not mean to act the critic, yet people may differ in their opinions of a nuiſance, as it ſeems he and I do. Now, if I have a right notion of the matter, it is ſomething hurtful in its conſequence, and all means conducing to hurtful ends, I think, may ſafely be ſtiled nuiſances; in which caſe the very method taken to evade the imputation, hath effectually fixed it; for he tells us, “ the prudent manager of the company, wiſely foreſeeing ſome inconvenience, erected the theatre in the ſuburbs (*gratias Magiſtratibus*) where none but the worſt ſort reſided.”—Now the youth of this city, who are the moſt numerous attendants at theſe places, after having their paſſions raiſed by the repreſentations of *the rape of Proſerpine, Innocence betrayed, She would if ſhe could,* and other ſimilar performances, are let out all a ferment into the very midſt of thoſe “ infernal inſtitutions,” as Philalethes juſtly calls them, ſo that all things agreeing to compleat their ruin, they are driven headlong to deſtruction (unleſs ſome propitious power intervene) and if this be not to make a nuiſance, in the higheſt acceptation of the word, let the people judge; and from which, that heaven may protect all, is the ſincere deſire of one who means by this to ſhew the futility and error of Philalethes's performance, and who could have remarked further upon the ſubject, but that it would be to treſpaſs too much upon the printer, and the patience of the public at one time.

PHILO-VIRTUTIS.

(The foregoing piece was intended for our laſt, but omitted through want of room.)

To the Printer of the PENNSYLVANIA PACKET.

SIR,

AS it is owing to a diſpoſition in your numerous correſpondents to communicate their thoughts, that we are frequently entertained with their productions through the channel of your paper, and as I dare ſay, it is your inclination to promote ſuch a diſpoſition when it's tendency is diſintereſted and well meant, I therefore can have no doubt of your publiſhing the following remarks, if ſuch is your opinion concerning them.

Suppoſe, thought I, as I was muſing about the preſent ſituation of affairs—Suppoſe the African company, after having wreſted from their native country a number of their fellow creatures, whom they had doomed to perpetual bondage in a foreign land, had concluded to ſend me a conſignment of thoſe unhappy people;—what, on ſuch an occaſion, would naturally occur to me? and how would my reflections lead me to conſider this matter?—Behold the miſerable remains of a parcel of half ſtarved wretches, almoſt naked, and nearly periſhing, many of them loaded with irons, pent up in diſmal confinement, and grieving perhaps, that their lot was ſo unhappy as to have ſurvived their fellow-ſufferers who periſhed on the paſſage.—Theſe poor creatures are conſigned to me for ſale; of me it is deſired to confirm their ſlavery for life; to put them into the hands of their hard taſk-maſters, and, in fact, to be guilty of the moſt outrageous act of injuſtice that imagination can well conceive.—Can I accept the commiſſion?—No: I cannot be acceſſary to ſuch a flagrant act of violence: conſcience, humanity, and every ſacred principle forbid it. The Captain muſt do as he thinks proper with his cargo:—If the profits of the whole amount were offered to me, I ſhould reject them with indignation.

Such were my thoughts ſo far, and the preſent ſtate of affairs, naturally led me to conſider further.

Suppoſe then, that the Eaſt-India company had appointed me one of their commiſſioners, could I act as ſuch, or would I refuſe the commiſſion?—Now although I do not pretend to compare this, with that ſhockingly inhuman practice of the ſlave trade, yet as it appears to be the general ſentiment of my countrymen, that the introduction of tea (in the way intended) would be an unavoidable badge of ſlavery, I would refuſe this likewiſe: let the Captain do as he thinks proper with his cargo, I would have nothing to do with it, in regard to its diſpoſal: and I have ſuch an opinion of every one of thoſe appointed for this province, as to believe that they will not act, in direct oppoſition to the general ſentiments of their American brethren.

I ſhould be very ſorry to ſee any violent meaſures purſued, and I do hope that nothing of that kind will occur amongſt us, nevertheleſs, I have as earneſt a wiſh as a man can have, that Pennſylvania, (the land of my Nativity) may never be diſgraced with the ſale of one penny worth of the expected tea while the revenue act continues in its preſent ſtate; and I would rather be totally deprived of the uſe of this article, than that it ſhould be introduced among us at the expence of liberty.

What then (may ſome ſay) is this man againſt the practice of ſmuggling?—I anſwer, yes, by all means, it ſhould be the laſt reſource I ſhould apply to, to remedy the defect: what? procure a Captain to ſwear falſely, make perjury familiar to him, and inform him in plain terms, that if he ſticks at any thing he is no man for me, I will turn him out of his employ, and get another perſon who will anſwer my purpoſe in a better manner.—Shocking! Is this the nature of ſmuggling? I fear it is; if it is not, I am miſinformed, but if this is the caſe, may all that is good forbid that I ſhould be guilty of ſuch a heinous practice.—Stop, ſays the Veteran ſmuggler, you are too much contracted in your notions, I do not choose to follow you through the whole of them neither? you are preciſe indeed if you affect to deſpiſe riches ſo far as all this;—you would not receive a cargo of ſlaves if the whole value was offered you: You would not be a commiſſioner for the ſale of tea, becauſe the liberties of your country might be affected by it;—and more than all, you would not ſmuggle tea when none could be admitted (that was legally imported) on account of the duty; this in my opinion is carrying the matter too far, away with ſuch narrow notions, it is natural for all men to love perferment, and wealth in great abundance is often the foundation for it. But hold friend, I might anſwer with much propriety, and let us conſider whoſe notions are moſt narrow and moſt confined, and in doing this, I hereby promiſe, that if you are not convinced by a few expreſſions, the uſe of many at this time ſhall not be burthenſome. Well then, we are both perhaps, beyond the meridian of life, we may be verging faſt, for ought we know, on the borders of another world, is it worth our while to riſque our ſouls for the paltry poſſeſſion of wealth, which will ſerve us but for a trifling ſpace, and ſoon muſt remain to us forever uſeleſs; no, let our views be more extended, let us look forward to a future time, and let us act ſuch a part when it is in our power, as may procure us peace of mind while here, and be an earneſt to us for happineſs hereafter.

That this may be more the caſe with all, is the hearty wiſh of one, who earneſtly deſires, that the liberties of his country may be preſerved, that a promotion of ſlavery in every ſenſe may be avoided, and that the land may not be ſullied by means of perjury, for the ſake of gain.

A PHILADELPHIAN.

* * *

By the ſhip Hayley, *Capt.* Scott, *arrived at* BOSTON, *and the ſhip* Samſon, *Capt.* Coupar, *arrived at* NEW-YORK, *both from* LONDON, *we have the following advices.*

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 1.

THE diſagreeable intelligence has juſt arrived here of the Ruſſians having poſſeſſed themſelves of the town of Aſoph, at the mouth of the River Don, in the following manner: The Empreſs of Ruſſia had a ſquadron of men of war and frigates in the Palus Mæotis, or the ſea of Aſoph, which ſquadron landed their men in ſeveral parts, and committed great depredations, which induced the Sublime Porte to ſend a fleet into that ſea, in order to put a ſtop to ſuch proceedings. This fleet conſiſted of a large number of gallies, with two fifty gun ſhips, and three frigates, who arrived in the Palus Mæotis, fell in ſeveral times with the Ruſſians, and engaged with various ſucceſs. At laſt the Ruſſian Commander formed a deſign of landing his men, to take the town of Aſoph; which, being known to the Turks, they prepared to oppoſe it, in conſequence of which a general battle enſued. The Turks had manifeſtly the advantage in point of ſituation, as they were within the Ruſſian fleet, and fought in a manner under the cannon of Aſoph, but the Ruſſians having the advantage of a wind, drove in with the Turkiſh gallies who were a-head, and cauſed much confuſion; however, one of the men of war and two of the frigates coming up, gave the gallies ſome relief, and maintained the fight with great obſtinacy, but at laſt the ſuperior weight of the Ruſſian metal prevailed, ſix of the gallies were ſunk, three, and one of the frigates taken; the two men of war, the two frigates, and the reſt of the gallies made their eſcape out to ſea, whither the Ruſſians did not think proper to follow them. The Ruſſian Commander immediately ſailed into the river, and landed his men a little above Aſoph, on the eaſtern ſide of the river, took poſſeſſion of that important place with very little reſiſtance. The Divan was directly called together when this intelligence arrived, and the reſult of the conference is, to endeavour at all events the retaking of Aſoph.

Vienna, Aug. 20. Letters from the Ruſſian army ſay, that Field Marſhal Romanzow is under the greateſt uneaſineſs touching the fate of his ſon, who accompanied him in his expedition beyond the Danube, and of whom he has never heard ſince.

Hague, Aug. 28. The project for augmenting our land forces is to be executed, not by forming new corps but by raiſing the complement of the old ones. Thus the troops of the Republic will be in a reſpectable condition. Our ſailors and veſſels are likewiſe to be augmented, circumſtances requiring that we ſhould pay attention to that department.

Hague, Aug. 31. Twelve elders of the Poliſh Synagogues, which have fallen to the lot of the King of Pruſſia, have been preſented to that monarch by General Ziethen. They had at their head Ephraim, and went to requeſt a revocation of the edict for their emigration; and on their agreeing to pay 70,000 crowns, it was ſettled that ſuch Jews as were poſſeſſed of a capital of 500 crowns might remain in his Majeſty's dominions, and the time for the departure of the poorer ſort is to be proportioned according to certain circumſtances.

Vienna, Sept. 1. A Lieutenant of the Ruſſian Huſſars has juſt arrived here with the intelligence of a freſh action, which has paſſed in Moldavia between a body of the Turks, conſiſting of about 3000 men, and a detachment of 2500 Ruſſians, who were ſent from Marſhal Romanzow's army, to take poſſeſſion of the town of Braiſa, on the river Bardalach, but were oppoſed in their way by the Turks, when, after a ſevere engagement, victory declared in favour of the Ruſſians, 400 of the Turks being killed, and 600 taken priſoners.

Riga, Sept. 2. Her Imperial Majeſty has ordered the dock-yards of this place to be enlarged and repaired, for the purpoſe of building ſome firſt and ſecond rate ſhips of war. The mole is to be run further into the ſea, ſome new batteries, magazines, ſtore houſes, &c. are to be built, and in ſhort all the fortifications and works are to be greatly ſtrengthened and augmented, as her Majeſty means to make it the fineſt port in her dominions.

Paris, Sept. 6. The prodigious ſtorm, which we mentioned ſome time ſince, was felt equally ſevere at St. Malo's and its environs. The waters occaſioned the greateſt damage, and all the hopes they had flattered themſelves with of a plentiful harveſt, have been loſt by the inundations. The violence of the wind raiſed the waves of the ſea to ſuch a height, as to beat over the walls of the town. The ſhips and veſſels that were moored, or at anchor, could not reſiſt the impetuoſity of the waves, but amidſt the roaring of the wind and moſt tremendous thunder and lightning, were driven againſt the rocks, and periſhed; among others the Auguſta, and the Queen of Angels, which were laden with different merchandizes for Rochelle. The coaſt is ſince covered with wrecks. The ſame ſtorm was felt at Havre de Grace, at half a league from which port were loſt an Engliſh ſhip, two French veſſels, and four perſons belonging to a Dutch galliot; but the galliot was luckily ſaved, with the Commander.

LONDON, *Sept.* 12.

The Czarina, whoſe pride and ambition is gratified by having herſelf conſidered as the ſole agitator of the preſent martial manœuvres on the continent, is nevertheleſs, we are aſſured, merely a cat's paw to a certain artful and high-reaching Monarch, who has been often heard to boaſt of his talents for fomenting and appeaſing national differences at will.

We hear that the poſt of maſter of horſe to the King is deſigned for his Grace the Duke of St. Albans, whenever it ſhall be reſigned by the Duke of Ancaſter.

The Lords of the Admiralty have ordered a particular account of the monthly expences incurred by ſupporting the armed cutters againſt the ſmugglers, to be made out and laid before them.

Baron Riedeſel, in his account of his travels, ſays, that the annual revenue drawn by the Grand Seignior from Egypt, conſiſts of 11,450 purſes, of 62 l. 10 s. ſterling each, amounting to 715,625 l. 296,700 meaſures (at 250 pounds of 32 ounces each) or corn, two thirds in wheat, and the remainder in barley and legumes; and in 1200 quintals, and 700 meaſures of lentils.

When Pope Innocent deſired the Marquis of Carpio, Viceroy of Naples, to furniſh him with thirty thouſand head of ſwine, he could not ſpare them, but if his Holineſs had occaſion for thirty-thouſand *Lawyers,* they were at his ſervice.

Sept. 13. The eyes of all Europe are upon the warlike preparations of the Emperor and the King of Pruſſia. Whether this armament is for the offenſive or defenſive, or whether they are going to act in conjunction, or the contrary, is a ſecret which is only known to themſelves.

Letters from Faulkland-Iſlands mention, that a party, conſiſting of 34 Spaniards, had ſtrayed up the country from Magellan as far as Chili, in ſearch of ſome of the beſt gold mines, which they found, and which the Chilian Indians had kept concealed from the Spaniards, as well knowing that a diſcovery would excite in them a greater thirſt for conqueſt, but before they could get back, the Indians ſeized them, and put every one to death, leaſt they ſhould make their eſcape, and inform their countrymen where the mines lay.

We hear that 3000 men are ſhortly to be drafted from the marching regiments, and embarked for North-America.

Sept. 14. The ſeculiarizing the eſtates belonging to the Jeſuits in the imperial dominions will augment the Emperor's revenue about 5,555,555 florins per annum.

Sept. 15. It is aſſerted that Governor Hutchinſon will ſtill be continued in his government, notwithſtanding all the reports to the contrary.

It was yeſterday reported at the Smyrna, that it was abſolutely determined by the premier, that Mr. Wilkes ſhould be Lord Mayor for the enſuing year, to prevent his being in that office on the year of the general election.

Sept. 16. It may be depended on, notwithſtanding what has been recently ſaid to the contrary, that the court of Great-Britain has poſitively declared of having any thing to do in ſettling diſputes between the Turks and Ruſſians, although the Grand Signior is now about to ſolicit the favour. This may ſeem a myſtery to many; however, what follows may unravel it: the Empreſs on hearing that our ſovereign was to be applied to by the Porte to bring about a reconciliation, immediately informed him what terms ſhe would accommodate matters upon; which were thought at St. James's very unreaſonable, and ſuch as his Majeſty could not, with any degree of juſtice, deſire the Grand Signior to accept of; therefore concluded, and rightly too, to have no concern with this buſineſs.

An end is put to the order of the Jeſuits in all the Roman Catholic dominions, which, in all appearance will be the foundation of a general reformation in Europe.

By a gentleman arrived from Oſnaburg we are informed that the inhabitants of Hanover were apprehenſive of a viſit from the King of Pruſſia, and had ſent an expreſs to the court of London, intimating their fears.

If it is true, as is currently reported, that the Dutcheſs of Northumberland is preferred before any other perſon to conduct the Queen of Denmark to England, we may naturally ſuppoſe that the Duke of Northumberland is in no ſmall degree of favour with a great perſonage: from which we may farther ſuppoſe that his Grace will be concerned in effecting an union between England and Ireland, (as that work, we hear, is to be brought about in the courſe of the enſuing winter if poſſible) he being ſo great a favourite with the Hibernians.

Sept. 17. Orders are ſent to the commanding officers of the regiments lately arrived from America, &c. to compleat their complement of men in each.

A letter from Florence, dated Aug. 28, *ſays,*

"The Grand Duke having ſent for Father Delci, a Jeſuit, his Royal Highneſs declared to him that the Empreſs Queen, his Auguſt Mother, having conſented to the ſuppreſſion of the ſociety, he was reſolved to follow that example; therefore he adviſed thoſe religious to ſuffer quietly their ſuppreſſion, and to take the habits of ſecular eccleſiaſticks, as it was his intention to employ them every where, and in every thing where they could be uſeful to him."

Advices from Tripoly, by way of Gibraltar, ſay, that the Dey had been aſſaſſinated, and his palace burnt, by order of the Turkiſh Baſhaw who preſides there, and has the power of levying a tribute from the ſubjects, notwithſtanding the Dey is elected or depoſed by the ſoldiery.

Extract of a letter from the Hague, Sept. 11.

"The new form of government in Poland is to conſiſt of a Council, which is to have the ſupreme power of legiſlation; but all manner of government will be taken from the King and Republic."

The Hanoverian forces have lately been reviewed, and are now ſaid to be complete for action, ſhould they be found neceſſary.

The author of a pamphlet in Denmark is ſentenced to perpetual ſlavery.

The eyes of all Europe are upon the armaments of the Emperor and the King of Pruſſia, the deſign of which is a ſecret.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Algiers.

"A French ſnow lately came into our harbour: upon her arrival the officers went on board and informed the Captain, the cuſtom of the port was for him either to ſend his ſails or rudder on ſhore until the duties of his cargo were paid (which are ten per cent. on what the goods ſell for): the Captain refuſed to ſend either, and behaved rather inſolent. On notice being ſent to the Dey, he ſeized the veſſel, and made the crew priſoners."

Sept. 18. We hear that a Parliamentary cognizance will be taken of the Royal African Company's charter.

A Scheme for the better regulation of the commerce between Great-Britain and the Colonies, is now before the board of trade, and will be laid before Parliament.

Advices from Stockholm mention his Swediſh Majeſty having ſet out for the camp at Bahus.

Letters from Berlin ſay that the King of Pruſſia is making a conſiderable augmentation to his train of artillery.

The Iriſh Parliament will ſit for the diſpatch of buſineſs on Tueſday, the 12th of next month.

Yeſterday Mr. Ruſſell, one of his Majeſty's meſſengers, arrived at the Earl of Rochford's office from Venice, with the treaty of commerce concluded between his Majeſty and that Republic, which is now compleatly ratified.

By letters from Edinburgh we learn, that the people are all in a tumult, owing to a new poor's rate, which they talk of having fixed next ſeſſion. Several very ſpirited letters have been wrote to their members on the occaſion, deſiring them to be aware how they fix an aſſeſtment on them and their heirs for ever, and to let them know, that they deteſt *charity in ſhackles.*

A letter received yeſterday mentions, that the Count de Guignes will not return to England as Ambaſſador, but is appointed to go to Madrid in that character.

Extract of a letter from Jaſſy, in Moldavia, Aug. 6.

"The Turkiſh army are at this time paſſing the river Danube, under the command of the Grand Vizir himſelf, near the confines of Beſſerabia, in the following order; the Wallachian and Moldavian auxillaries, together with the Tartars, and 4000 horſe in one column, under the command of the Waivade of Wallachia, and the Tartar General: another column under the command of Ninman Pacha, conſiſting of 12,000 foot, and the whole body of the Spahis, paſſing between the other two, and is compoſed of the Janiſſaries, and the other body of the Spahis, called the Spabaoglari, under the command of the Grand Vizir himſelf, and the Aga of the Janiſſaries. Marſhall Count Romanzow has uſed, and is ſtill uſing all his endeavours, to hinder their croſſing, but it is thought all his efforts will prove in vain, the Turks having taken ſuch great precautions before they began the attempt towards Oblucice, in Beſſerabia, they have the advantage of a body of 6000 of their own people to defend them, who have extended in a line, and built ſeveral batteries, which effectually ſecures them on that part. Their heavy artillery, with the engineers, and ſome bodies of the Janiſſaries, are already over, and have entrenched themſelves ſecurely, ſo as to cover the paſſing of the other troops in front; and they have the river Purth on the left, the branches of which are ſo well defended, that it will be madneſs to attack them on that ſide. All that Count Romanzow can do, is to hinder them from getting poſſeſſion of any town or fortified place, which is in their intention, and which the Ruſſians will certainly oppoſe with all their power; the place which the Turks have an eye to, is Muluth, a town of ſome ſtrength, about twenty leagues before they arrive to the city from the Danube—The Marſhal is ſenſible of their deſign, and has already thrown a great number of men into the town, and intends to put himſelf at the head of the main body of his army, between it and the Turks. In the mean time two flying armies of Coſſacks and Huſſars, are ſent out to harraſs the Turks in their march, and to prevent, if poſſible, their advance far into Moldavia, as it may be attended with ill conſequences to the Ruſſians; as ſhould the Turks regain poſſeſſion of Moldavia and Wallachia, the Ruſſian arms would meet with but little ſucceſs; and experience has taught, that where the Turks once gain re-poſſeſſion, it is a difficult matter to drive them out again."

Sept. 20. Laſt Friday 30,000 dollars, brought from Jamaica in the Guadaloupe man of war, due from the eſtates of the late Ed. Manning and George Papley, Eſqrs. ever ſince 1756, were lodged in the Bank.

Sept. 21. The Comet, a large French frigate of 36 guns, and 300 men, from St. Domingo, bound to Dunkirk, was loſt the 14th inſtant, in a very hard gale of wind, on the rocks of Scilly, and moſt of her crew periſhed.

Yeſterday his Majeſty, at Woolwich, ſaw an experiment of a cannon of a new invention, which was diſcharged 24 times in a minute.

Sept. 24. A letter from Scotland of the 4th inſt. ſays, that on the firſt ſailed from Fort William, for America, 425 men, women and children, from Croydat, Lochaber, Appin, Mammore, &c. allowed to be the fineſt fellows in the Highlands, and carry at leaſt £ 6000 ſterling with them in caſh.

Deaths lately. The Duke of Kingſton, Sir William Beauchamp Proctor, Baronet, and Admiral Fielding.

Sept. 28. Laſt night on a numerous meeting of the livery, for the nomination of two perſons to be returned to the Court of Aldermen for the Mayoralty for the enſuing year, Meſſrs. Wilkes and Bull were returned, by a conſiderable majority.

The receipts at the Cuſtom-Houſe, on account of the very ſtrict duty obſerved by the Revenue officers in the river, &c. have exceeded the uſual collection more than 300,000l. the laſt year.

BOSTON, *Nov.* 18.

It was thought the Parliament which was prorogued to the 12th of October, would not meet till after Chriſtmas.

Capts. Fallen from New-York, Saunders from Philadelphia, and Eaſtman from Rhode-Iſland, are arrived at Cork.

The ſelectmen have notified a meeting of the inhabitants of this town, to be this day at ten o'clock, upon the expected importation of the tea.

NEW-YORK, *Nov.* 28.

We have advice by Capt. Coupar, that 10 days before him failed,

A ſhip for Boſton, with tea, chests	600
A ſhip for Philadelphia, was fallen down the river, with - - - - -	600
A ſhip for Charles-Town, ready to ſail -	200
A ſhip for Rhode-Iſland, ditto, - -	200
And another for New-York, taking in -	600
	2200

It was ſaid in London, that Commiſſioners for the ſale of the tea would be ſent out with it.

PHILADELPHIA, *Nov.* 29.

This day the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of this province meets here.

The ſhip Polly, Capt. Ayres, from London for this port, left Graveſend the 27th of September, with the *deteſted* TEA on board, and is hourly expected.

[MARRIED.] MR. DAVID JONES, merchant, of Newtown, Maryland, to MISS BELL SLUBEY, of Swanwick, near New-caſtle.—Mr. HUGH ROBERTS, to MISS HANNAH WEST MOORE, both of this city.

[DIED.] In this city, MISS HELINA WORMLEY, in the 18th year of her age.

*** *The ſolution of* Curioſity's *Queſtion—Advertiſements, &c.—which came to hand too late for this day's paper, will be inſerted in our next.*

CUSTOM-HOUSE, PHILADELPHIA.

INWARD ENTRIES.

Schooner Polly, J. Watſon, Virginia.
Ship Peggy, W. Barrons, Rhode-Iſland.
Sloop Induſtry, C. Gall, North-Carolina.
Schooner Polly, W. Wyer, Piſcataqua.
Brig Suſanna, W. Nicholls, Maryland.
Sloop Dolphin, W. Church, Boſton.
Schooner Mary, J. Welſh, Halifax.
Sloop Betſey, V. Wightman, Rhode-Iſland.
Brig Three Friends, W. Brown, Grenades.
Brig Ranger, W. Newbold, Antigua.
Snow Neptune, T. E. Wallace, Liſbon.
Sloop Sally, B. Carman, Jamaica.
Brig Delaware, T. Crippen, Jamaica.
Brig Cornelia, J. Ruſſel, Turks-Iſland.
Ship Minerva, F. Feariſs, Liſbon.
Brig Prince of Wales, T. Maſon, S. Carolina.
Sloop Live Oak, J. Buchanan, Virginia.
Ship Jupiter, S. Brown, South-Carolina.
Sloop Three Brothers, T. Genn, Virginia.

OUTWARDS.

Brig New Speedwell, R. Willſon, Jamaica.
Sch. Delaware, B. Goodhue, Salem N. England.
Sch. William, J. Gorham, Boſton.
Ship Friendſhip, T. Jann, Sligo.
Ship Fame, J. Duncan, Liſbon.
Ship Lovely Laſs, J. Peter, Jamaica.
Ship Mary, R. George, Londonderry.
Schooner Polly, W. Wyer, Piſcataqua.
Sloop Dolphin, A. Sweney, Dominica.

CLEARED.

Ship Hetty, E. Davis, Corunna.
Sloop Friendſhip, D. Kilgore, Virginia.
Ship Rebecca and Suſanna, R. Caſſon, Liſbon,
Ship Britannia, J. Dixon, Cadiz.
Sloop Rachael, J. Taylor, Grenades.
Sloop Rachael, S. Parker, Virginia.
Ship Catherine, J. Sutton, Jamaica.
Sloop Robert, W. B. Bunting, Virginia.
Schooner Polly, J. Watſon, Virginia.
Sloop Peggy, S. Hinckley, Boſton.
Schooner Hannah, J. Sparrell, Boſton.
Schooner Hetty, B. Dunn, Penſacola.
Sloop Peggy, C. Metcalf, Virginia.
Brig Ann, J. Chatham, Cadiz.
Schooner Delaware, B. Goodhue, Salem, N. E.
Ship Sally, S. Covell, Cadiz.
Ship James and Mary Ann, W. Budden, Alicant.
Sloop Induſtry, C. Gall, North-Carolina.

* * *

Philadelphia, November 29, 1773.

TEN POUNDS REWARD.

WAS LOST, on Saturday Evening, in this city, a ſmall linen PURSE, containing thirty-five Half-Johanneſes. Whoever has found the ſame, and will bring it to the ſubſcriber at Pottſgrove, or to Mr. DAVID POTTS, merchant, in Water-ſtreet, ſhall receive the above reward.

JACOB MILLER.

FOR NEWRY,

THE SHIP
JUPITER,
SAMUEL BROWN,
MASTER;

A GOOD ſtout ſhip, with excellent accommodations for paſſengers, will ſail in ten days, having the greateſt part of her cargo engaged. For freight or paſſage apply to the Captain on board at Cuthbert's wharf, or to BARCLAY and MITCHELL.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

A YOUNG MAN of a good character, as an apprentice to an Ironmongery and Hard Ware Store, in this city. For particulars enquire of the printer.

November 22, 1773.

THE benevolent PUBLIC are hereby informed, the greateſt part of the tickets in the *Pettie's Iſland Caſh Lottery, for the benefit of St. Paul's Church*, are actually ſold, and that it is determined (relying on a continuance of your kind aſſiſtance) abſolutely to draw on Monday, the twentieth of December next. In the preſent Scheme there are two capital prizes of Five Hundred Pounds each, and a greater number of other valuable prizes than is uſual in any other lottery, not two blanks to a prize, and the tickets only twenty ſhillings each.

WHEREAS a ſmall FOUR CLASS LOTTERY hath been proſecuted for raiſing Three hundred Pounds for the education of THIRTY POOR CHILDREN for five years, with deſign to lay the foundation of a CHARITY SCHOOL, for the ſouthern parts of the city of Philadelphia, and diſtricts adjoining.

The Public is hereby informed, that the ſaid ſchool is now opened at Mr. ROBERT CATHER's ſchool-houſe, in Lombard ſtreet, near the New-Market, and is under the regulation of Meſſieurs *Benjamin Wynkoop, Joſeph Turner, Gunning Bedford, John M'Calla, Gerardus Clarkſon,* and *Thomas Cuthbert,* who have undertaken to ſee the ſchool properly conducted, by whom poor children are admitted, and to ſee that the money is applied to the above charitable uſe.

FOR NEWRY,

THE SHIP
MINERVA,
FRANCIS FEARISS,
MASTER;

SHE is a fine ſtout veſſel, has excellent accommodations for paſſengers, and will certainly ſail with the firſt flaxſeed ſhips, great part of her cargo being already engaged. For freight or paſſage apply to the Captain on board at Neill's wharf, below the Drawbridge, or to JOSEPH WILSON in Cheſnut-ſtreet.

TO BE SOLD,

And poſſeſſion given in February next, or ſooner if required,

THE FURNACE ſituated in the townſhip of Saliſbury, and province of Connecticut, New-England, having been lately rebuilt on the moſt approved plan, all the conveniences about the ſame being either new or in good repair, together with all the utenſils, and a compleat ſet of patterns for hollow ware and other caſtings; the ſole property of a piece of water from which the furnace is ſupplied, the area meaſuring 600 acres; a manſion-houſe moſt agreeably ſituated, conſiſting of four rooms on a floor, a good garden and other conveniences; two other houſes for workmen, a ſtore completely fitted for Engliſh and Weſt-India goods and proviſions, a compting-houſe, &c. a large barn, with ſtabling for horſes and oxen: Alſo, a property in the bed of iron ore in ſaid Saliſbury, known by the Ore Grant, with an excluſive right of digging, raiſing and carrying away ore from another bed known by Chatfield's Ore Bed, and the right of ſoil in a piece of land joining weſt on the Ore Grant, which contains iron ore; theſe beds all lye within two miles from the furnace (the roads good): Alſo 753 acres of land, 300 of which is under improvement, and the whole well watered. The premiſes are ſituated in a healthy, fruitful and pleaſant country, on the high road from Hartford to Hudſon's river and Albany, diſtant about 30 miles from the river. The quality of the iron made from the above ore is well known, both in England and America, to be equal to any made on this continent: The quantity of ore, which lays near the ſurface, appears inexhauſtible, the country round is well ſupplied with wood for coal, and the regular ſupply of water at all ſeaſons (without danger from floods) admits of the furnace being in blaſt all the year: The iron is excellent for pot-aſh kettles, ſugar boilers for the Weſt-Indies, and military ſtores: The furnace not taking all the water, any additional works might be erected with great convenience and ſmall expence: The rapid ſettlement of an extenſive country to the north and north weſt, muſt daily increaſe the demand for every article uſually caſt at a furnace: An extenſive trade may be introduced in Engliſh and Weſt-India goods, out of which the works might be ſupplied with ſtock and proviſions, and carried on with more profit than ſuch buſineſs can be in a country where there are few inhabitants.

Alſo to be SOLD, a compleat double forge, with four fires and two hammers, now at work, together with all neceſſary utenſils, ſituated in Colebrook, Connecticut, near the road from Hartford to the Furnace, built in 1771 after the beſt model, with a good ſtream and head of water, and in caſe of need (in very dry ſeaſons) the privilege of a pond of water 5 miles in length for ſupply of ſaid forge; the like caution is obſerved to prevent the buſineſs being retarded in winter, by having the wheels under cover, with large iron ſtoves, and canals cut to take the ſurplus water. Adjacent to the forge there is a dwelling-houſe, with four rooms on a floor, a ſtore and cellar, four houſes for workmen, a barn, cole-houſe, iron-houſe and black-ſmiths ſhop, all built in 1771; alſo a ſaw mill and dwelling-houſe at a ſmall diſtance from the forge, with good ſituations for erecting other works on the ſame ſtream, together with 289 acres of land round the forge and ſaw mill, about 50 of which are under improvement. The forge is ſituated in the center of a large tract of wood land, ſurrounded with a cultivated country which is in want of bar iron, there being very little refined bar iron manufactured in Connecticut, and the conſumption conſiderable. This eſtate, joined with that at Saliſbury, is capable of many improvements. For further particulars apply to Mr. CHARLES STARTIN, merchant, in Philadelphia, Mr. PETER VANDERVOORT, merchant, in New-York, Mr. JAMES HOLMES at the furnace, Mr. JACOB OGDEN at the forge, or Capt. WILLIAM TILEY in Hartford.

TO BE SOLD,

A LIKELY NEGRO WENCH, who can waſh, iron, cook and do all other kind of houſe-work, extremely well; ſhe has had the ſmall pox and meaſels. For further particulars, enquire of the Printer.

N. B. She has had neither huſband nor child.

THE VERY GREAT DEMAND FOR THE UNIVERSAL ALMANACK,

THE calculations of which are performed by the ingenious D. RITTENHOUSE, A. M. of this city, has already obliged the printer to ſtrike off another impreſſion; and as this will be the laſt impreſſion for 1774, he requeſts thoſe who applied when he had none, and others who are willing to encourage this Almanack, to ſupply themſelves immediately.

They are ſold at JAMES HUMPHREYS, JUNIOR's printing-office, at the lower corner of Black-horſe alley, in Front-ſtreet.

Where, ALSO, may be had, writing paper, ſchool and chap books, parchment, paſteboard, quills, and all other kinds of STATIONARY.

FOR NEWRY,

THE SHIP
LIBERTY,
CHARLES THOMPSON,
Maſter;

WILL ſail with the firſt flaxſeed veſſels, having the greateſt part of her cargo engaged. For freight or paſſage apply to DAVID and WILLIAM DUNCAN, or ſaid maſter on board, at Meaſe's wharf, below the Drawbridge.

N. B. As DAVID DUNCAN intends going to Europe this fall, he is determined to ſell his goods on hand lower than firſt coſt, at his ſhop five doors below the George Tavern in Second-ſtreet.

ALL PERSONS indebted to Capt. WILLIAM KIDD, deceaſed, are requeſted to make ſpeedy payment, and thoſe who have any demands againſt the eſtate are deſired to ſend in their accounts to be adjuſted and paid by

JOSHUA HOWELL, Executor.

TO BE DISPOSED OF,

THE INDENTURES of a Man Servant, who has about two years and a half to ſerve; he is well qualified for an hoſtler to a tavern, is healthy and ſtrong, and fit for country work. Enquire of the printer.

Philadelphia, Nov. 27*th*, 1773.

TEN POUNDS REWARD.

ON THURSDAY EVENING was broke open the houſe of the ſubſcriber, living in Trenton, and was ſtolen two ſilver tankards, one marked with S. H. in a cypher, a ſilver tea-pot and ſtand, marked I. P. in a cypher, a pair of ſilver ſalt ſellers, a large ſilver ſoup-ſpoon, mark-
M.
ed R. R. one ſilver can, marked S. H. in a cypher, one ſilver punch ſtrainer, and a ſilver punch ladle. Whoever takes up the thief, and ſecures the plate, ſhall have the above reward, paid by me

SAMUEL HENRY.

Philadelphia, Nov. 25, 1773.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN-AWAY, laſt night, from the ſubſcriber, an Engliſh ſervant man, named SAMUEL DOWLING, by trade a blackſmith; he is a freſh complexioned ſmart young fellow, ſhort necked and round ſhouldered, wears his own hair cut rather ſhort behind, and frequently wears a falſe round curl: Had on and took with him a claret or Pompadour ſtreight bodied coat, and one drab ditto, a red cloth jacket, dirty leather breeches, good ſhoes and ſtockings, a middling good hat cut ſmall, a light brown bath coating ſurtout, one new check ſhirt, one ſtriped Holland, and one white ſhirt: it is ſuppoſed he is gone off with a free man who may procure him a falſe paſs. He came in the ſhip Catharine, Capt. Sutton, from London, in September laſt. Whoever takes up ſaid run-away, and ſecures him in any gaol, ſo that his maſter may get him again, or brings him home, ſhall be entituled to the above reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by

JOSEPH FOX.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels, are forbid to carry him off at their peril.

Philadelphia, Nov. 24, 1773.

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN-AWAY from on board the ſnow Prince George, of Galway, John Campbell maſter; lying at Meaſe's wharf, an apprentice boy, named MILES JENNING, about nineteen years of age, black hair, five feet four or five inches high, had on when he went away, a blue jacket very ſhort, brown inſide waiſtcoat, green breeches, a new pair of blue trowſers, old white ſtockings, old ſhoes, a new pair of pinchbeck buckles, a new round hat, and an old black handkerchief. Whoever apprehends the ſaid fellow, and brings him to his maſter, ſhall have the above reward.

FORTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in New-York, on the 1ſt of this inſt. (November) an Iriſh ſervant man named JAMES ROSSBOUTOM, a weaver by trade, and loves drink; he is a ſimple down looking fellow, with a ſour countenance, pitted with the ſmall-pox, has ſtraight black hair, a blemiſh on his left eye, and walks ſtooping and heavy footed; had on when he went away, a brown ſhort coat and waiſtcoat, tow trowſers, light blue ſtockings, and an old wool hat: It is ſuſpected he is in Philadelphia, and has changed his name. Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid ſervant, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by the ſubſcriber, or JAMES RIDDLE in Philadelphia.

JOHN BECK.

Philadelphia, Nov. 25, 1773.

WHEREAS, I the ſubſcriber am under the diſagreeable neceſſity of informing the public, that my wife MARY is of ſuch a tyrannical temper, that I am in danger of my life in living in my houſe with her; which has obliged me to go to board. I therefore warn all whom it may concern, to give her no credit on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting from this date, as ſhe has already appropriated both money and goods contrary to what they were moſt needed.

WILLIAM HURRIE.

Juſt imported in the Betſey, Capt. Hood, from Briſtol, the Catherine, Capt. Sutton, and the London Packet, Capt. Cook, from London, and other late veſſels from London, Briſtol, &c. and to be ſold on the moſt reaſonable terms, for caſh or ſhort credit, by

MARY EDDY,

At her Ironmongery Store, the weſt ſide of Second-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſnut-ſtreets, and oppoſite to Black-horſe Alley, Philadelphia;

A large and very neat aſſortment of Ironmongery, Cutlery, Saddlery and Glaſs Wares, &c. &c.

Conſiſting of the following articles, viz.

THREE, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12, 20, 24, and 30d. fine drawn and common nails,
6d. claſp-head fine ditto,
2, 3, 4 & 6d. trunk nails.
2, 3, 4, 6 and 8d. clout nails,
2, 3, 4, 6, 10, 12 and 20d. ſprigs,
6, 8, 10, 12, 16 and 18 oz. tacks.
Hob nails, and a variety of braſs and corniſh do.
Splinter, pad, cheſt, cupboard, book and clock caſe, drawer, writing deſk, braſs and iron deſk and proſpect locks,
Ring horſe ditto,
Double bolted padlocks,
Braſs caſe, braſs knob, ring and mortice locks of various ſizes,
5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 14 inch ſtock locks,
5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 14 and 16 inch HL hinges,
4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 inch H ditto,
Cheſt, ſtrap, dovetail, table and T ditto of different ſizes,
Deſk, book and clock caſe H, tea cheſt, proſpect door and card table braſs ditto,
1-qr. 1-half, 3-qrs. 1, 1 & qr. 1 and half, 1 and 3-qrs, 2, 2 and half and 3 inch, flat and round head, braſs and iron ſcrews,
Braſs knob, and ring and thumb latches,
3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 12 inch round plate bolts,
3, 4, 5 and 6 inch flat plate bolts,
3, 4 and 5 inch braſs knob ditto,
Book caſe and chamber door braſs ditto,
Braſs knob windowſcrews
Screw rings, cupboard turns, cloakpins, chimney hooks, and houſe bells,
Common and high poliſhed braſs head and iron ſhovels and tongs, and braſs fenders,
Plain, braſs knob and high poliſhed iron candleſticks, plate metal, high poliſhed and japanned ſnuffers,
Eagles feet for tea cheſts,
Common and chamber bellows, round and long braſs tea table catches and common box and braſs caſters,
Mill, pit, croſs cut, hand, tenant, ſaſh, dovetail, compaſs, wood cutters and grafting ſaws,
Manwaring's hand ſaws,
Socket, paring, turning, mortice, firmers and other chiſels & gouges,
Half-inch, 3 qrs. 1, 1 and qr. 1 and half, 1 and 3-qrs. 2, and 2 and qr. inch augurs,
Black ſcore, beſt double worm, box handled, ſingle worm, aſh handled and ſpike gimblets,
Tap and bung borers, center, gouge and auger noſe, taper and other bits,
Coopers drawing knives,
Carpenters and coopers adzes and axes,
Broad axes,
Carpenter's nippers, ſawſets, red and black lead pencils,
Smoothing, jack, long jointure, rabbet, plow and moulding plane irons,
Sugar and nail nippers,
Plated ſpurs and buckles,
Womens, barbers and horſe ſciſſors, and taylors ſhears,
An aſſortment of ſtag handle, white & green ivory, and a variety of other knives and forks, butchers knives and ſteels, Barlow, oyſter, cutteau, piſtol capt and other knives,
A variety of razors,
Cheeſe taſters,
Plaſterers and bricklayers trowels,
Sheep ſhears,
Curry and mane combs,
3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14 inch, flat and half round files and raſps,
3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 inch rat tail files,
12, 13 and 14 inch horſe-ſhoe raſps,
Shoemakers raſps,
Carpenters, ſhoemakers, ſaddlers and upholders hammers,
Carpenters ſquares, chalk lines, and 1, 2 and 3 foot rules,
Braces and bits,
Saſh weights, pullies and lines,
Beſt Turkey oil ſtones, iron and braſs wire, beſt Dutch oil flints, cart and waggon boxes, Tutonia, pewter table and tea ſpoons,
Braſs and white metal cocks,
Iron coffee mills, gun and piſtol locks, fiſh ſkins, chapes, common and Kerby fiſh hooks, jack lines and glue,
A neat aſſortment of braſs drawer handles and eſcutcheons, cupboard and book caſe ditto, ſilver'd, gilt and tinned coffin handles, inſcription plates, letters and figures,
Temple ſpectacles, with ſteel and other caſes, and common Dutch do.
Cork ſcrews and ſad irons,
German ſteel,
Aſſortment of vices, anvils, ſledges and hammers, plate or ſheet iron and ſheet braſs, long and ſhort handled frying pans & labourers ſpades and ſhovels,
Indian bar lead,
Shoemakers awl-blades, tacks, ſize ſticks, knives, nippers, pincers, braſs and iron ferrelled awl-hafts and punches,
Girth and twiſt web, ſtriped and green ſurcingle ditto, broad and narrow orris and livery lace of various colours, womens bridle reins, croſs-bar and pluſh, ſilk whip laſhes, womens ſtirrups, mens plain & 3 barred ditto, coach, hunting, ſnaffle and Pelham bits, ſurcingle, girth & crupper buckles, tooth prick irons, ſilver'd head and throat buckles, ſilver'd ſtaples and plates, tin'd ſtaples and rings, mens & womens ſtirrups of plated and poliſhed iron,
A neat aſſortment of clock and watch-makers tools, watch faces, keys, ſeals and hands, inſide & outſide chains, a variety of watch glaſſes, pendants, &c. clock movements, finiſhed and unfiniſhed, with and without faces, and catgut for clocks,
Curtain rings, copper & braſs warming pans, common & bridle gun locks, curriers knives, beſt make,
An elegant variety of ſconces or branches,
A neat aſſortment of caſt iron pots, kettles, Dutch ovens, bake plates, tea kettles, ſkillets, cart-boxes, &c. &c.
Bell metal kettles, ſhovels and ſpades, braſs gun rings & ſilver watches,
Glaſs quart, pint and half pint decanters, pint, half pint, gill and half gill tumblers, common and enamelled wine glaſſes, ſalts, jelly glaſſes and crewets.

N. B. Beſides the above Goods, ſhe has a variety of other articles too tedious to mention.

CAME to the ſubſcriber's plantation, on Shearman's Creek, in Cumberland County, ſometime in the month of Auguſt 1772, a ſorrel MARE, about fourteen hands high, twelve years old next ſpring; ſhe paces and trots, has no brand or ear mark, but has a ſtar and ſnip, and ſome ſaddle marks. I advertiſed the ſaid mare when ſhe firſt came, until the 30th of Auguſt laſt. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges and take her away.

HENRY HEATLY.

BY virtue of a Writ, to me directed, will be ſold by Public Vendue, on Saturday the 4th day of December next, at five o'clock in the evening, at the London Coffee-houſe; five lots or pieces of ground, containing about eight acres, reſpectively, oppoſite the country ſeat of Samuel Rhoads, Eſq; in the Townſhip of Paſſyunk, bounded by lands of George Gray, Eſq. John Ord, and others; plans whereof may be ſeen at the place of ſale, John Biddle's, and at the preſent Sheriff's Office: Late the eſtate of HENRY ELVES, ſeized and taken in execution by JUDAH FOULKE, Eſq. late High Sheriff.

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

TO BE SOLD,

BY PUBLIC VENDUE,

At the London Coffee-houſe, on Wedneſday the 1ſt of December next, at ſix o'clock in the evening,

A TWO ſtory brick Meſſuage and Lot of Ground, ſituate at the corner of Vernon and Shippen-ſtreets, in Southwark, containing in breadth on Vernon-ſtreet 61 feet, and in breadth on Shippen-ſtreet 16 feet, ſubject to a ground-rent of £5 ſterling per annum, being part of the eſtate of Meſſieurs M'NEAL and TALBOT. Title to be made by

JOHN M. NESBITT, } Aſſignees to
THOMAS MIFFLIN, } ſaid eſtate.
TENCH TILGHMAN, }

Brandywine Hundred, Newcaſtle County, Nov. 3, 1773.

TO BE SOLD,

AT PUBLIC VENDUE,

On WEDNESDAY the firſt of December next, and may be entered on immediately afterwards,

AN exceeding valuable Plantation or Tract of Land, conſiſting of about three hundred acres, and containing about fifty acres of marſh, and a large quantity of upland meadow, the remainder is remarkably productive of graſs, ſo as to render the whole extremely ſuitable for a Grazier, being likewiſe little more than a mile diſtant from the borough of Wilmington, and is therefore very convenient to an exceeding good market, which is held there twice a week: Thereon is a large brick dwelling-houſe, and kitchen, a large barn, ſtables, ſpring-houſe, garden, orchards, &c. The vendue to begin at two o'clock on the premiſes, when the conditions of ſale will be made known, and attendance given by

MARY HULINGS.

TO BE SOLD,

BY PUBLIC VENDUE,

At the ſubſcribers, on the ſixth day of December next, at twelve o'clock,

A PLANTATION ſituate in Uchland townſhip, Cheſter county, containing two hundred acres of land, of which there are one hundred cleared, with a log houſe, a good barn, ſpring houſe, and other out-houſes thereon; alſo two good bearing orchards, with ſome other fruit trees: There are twelve acres of meadow moſtly watered, and more may be made; the wood-land well timbered and watered. There are horſes, cows, houſhold furniture and implements of huſbandry to be ſold at the ſame time. The conditions of ſale will be made known by

JOSEPH WILSON, and
GEORGE WILSON.

Philadelphia, 11th Month, 8th, 1773.

TO BE LET,

For a Term of years, and entered on immediately.

AN extraordinary MERCHANT MILL, ſituated in the Borough of Wilmington, on Brandywine Creek, below the Bridge, on a never failing ſtream. Said mill has two water wheels, two pair of burr ſtones, and every thing compleat for the manufacturing of ſuperfine flour: Shallops of a conſiderable burthen may load or unload without any difficulty, it being performed by water.

With ſaid mill will be let, a commodious brick dwelling houſe, Coopers ſhop, and ſtable; alſo, a garden, with other appurtenances ſuitable to accommodate a tenant. The ſituation of the above mentioned Mill, need not be more particularly deſcribed, as it is well known to many, and has the advantage for the ſale of flour of two conſiderable markets, viz. Philadelphia and Wilmington. Any perſon inclining to rent the ſame, may know the terms, by applying to the ſubſcribers in Philadelphia, or to JOSEPH TATNALL, near the premiſes, who will ſhew the ſame.

PHOEBE MORTON, } Executors to the Eſ-
JOHN MORTON, } tate of Sam. Morton.

Strawberry Alley, Philadelphia, Oct. 10, 1773.

IF the heir at law of RICHARD NOBLE, formerly a ſurveyor in Pennſylvania, will apply to the ſubſcriber, he may hear of ſomething to his advantage: Or if any perſon can give information of the family, it may do them a kindneſs, and be thankfully received, by

THOMAS HARRISSON.

Philadelphia, Nov. 18, 1773.

WHEREAS ESTHER WEAKER, the wife of FREDERICK WEAKER, has eloped from him without any juſt cauſe, and run him conſiderably in debt, this is therefore to forewarn all perſons from truſting her on his account, as he will not pay any debts of her contracting from the date hereof.

FREDERICK WEAKER.

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcribers, the 25th of October laſt, an Iriſh ſervant boy, named JAMES FARRELL, about five feet four inches high, ſlender made, about ſixteen or ſeventeen years of age, ruddy complexion, ſhort brown hair, has two ſcars on his forehead, and two or three large ſcars on the back of his head, is very talkative and knowing; had on an old blue and white ſtriped jacket, check ſhirt, blue and white ſtriped long trowſers, blue yarn ſtockings, and an old uncocked hat. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant and lodges him in any of his Majeſty's gaols, and gives notice to ANDREW HOLMES near Carliſle, Mr. RANKIN, tavern-keeper, in Lancaſter, WILLIAM HOWARD in Baltimore, or EDWARD HANLON in Water-ſtreet, Philadelphia, either of them will pay the above reward.

JAMES JORDAN,
WILLIAM MUSGROVE.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels are forbid to carry off ſaid ſervant at their peril.

A few firkins of good Iriſh butter to be ſold at Edward Hanlon's in Water-ſtreet.

FOR LONDONDERRY,

THE SHIP

WALLWORTH,

CONNOLLY M'CAUSLAND,
Maſter;

WILL ſail very ſoon, having the greateſt part of her cargo engaged. For freight or paſſage apply to the Captain on board, at Powell's wharf, or to BARCLAY and MITCHELL.

WANTED TO HIRE,

A WOMAN that can and is willing to do the work of a tavern in the country; ſhe muſt waſh, iron, bake, cook plain diſhes, keep the houſe clean, &c. Any one that is honeſt, careful and active, may have FORTY DOLLARS a year wages. For further particulars enquire of the printer.

N. B. None need apply without very good recommendations.

JOHN FIELD,

At his ſtore in Water-ſtreet, next door below the ſouth-eaſt corner of Water and Cheſnut-ſtreets, hath juſt imported in the laſt ſhips from London, Hull, Liverpool and Glaſgow,

A VERY general aſſortment of MERCHANDIZE; ſuitable to this ſeaſon, which he will diſpoſe of on very low terms, for caſh or ſhort credit.

TO BE SOLD,

A GOOD and compleat GRIST MILL, on a never failing ſtream of water, about nine miles from Elkridge Landing, and eighteen from Baltimore, in a fine ſettlement for country cuſtom, and will anſwer well for a merchant mill, being in a fine wheat country: The mill has been finiſhed a twelve month, and is in good order. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe, may know the terms at any time by applying to the ſubſcribers, living near the ſaid mill.

CHARLES G. RIDGELEY.
BENJAMIN GRIFFITH.

Juſt imported in the laſt veſſels from Britain, and to be ſold remarkably cheap for caſh, by

ALEXANDER BARTRAM,

Next door to the Indian King, in Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia,

A General aſſortment of MERCHANDIZE, ſuitable to the ſeaſon, amongſt which are, a variety of patent ribbed and plain worſted hoſe; ſilk, cotton, and thread ditto, of all qualities and ſizes; a large quantity of broadcloths and trimmings, with moſt other articles generally imported, all of which he is enabled and determined to ſell on low terms, having imported them from the different manufactories in England, &c.

N. B. Alſo a good aſſortment of books and ſtationary, China, Queen's ware, plain and enamelled glaſs wares, &c.

JOHN NICHOLS,

Juſt arrived in the Mary and Elizabeth, Captain Meſnard, from London, and has brought with him a general aſſortment of GOODS, ſuitable to the ſeaſon, amongſt which are,

A LARGE and compleat aſſortment of broadcloths, foreſt cloths, hunters, 7-4 Bath coatings, bearſkins, ſhalloons, rattinets, callimancoes, durants, coverlids, blankets, hoſiery and hard ware; which he will ſell upon the very loweſt terms, wholeſale and retail, at his ſtore in Third-ſtreet, near the corner of Arch-ſtreet.

EDWARD POLE,

GROCER,

HAS removed his GROCERY STORE to the houſe lately in the tenure of Jedidiah Snowden, in Market-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets, and within three doors of John Dunlap's printing-office, where he propoſes carrying on the Grocery Buſineſs in general; and he requeſts the favour of his former cuſtomers, and the publick, which he will endeavour to merit by a conſtant application to buſineſs, ſelling good Goods, and on the loweſt terms.

N. B. The houſe wherein the ſaid POLE formerly lived is to be let, and is in an excellent ſtand for buſineſs, ſituate in Second-ſtreet, between Cheſnut and Market-ſtreets.

CHARLES EUSTACE,

SURGEON AND MAN MIDWIFE,

From St. Nicholas and the Lock Hoſpitals, DUBLIN,

TAKES the liberty of returning his unfeigned and hearty thanks to his friends, and the public, for their favours and protection ſince his commencement in buſineſs in this city, and moſt reſpectfully aſſures them, his warmeſt endeavours ſhall ever be exerted, to merit a continuance of their eſteem; and he begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has removed from his late ſhop below the Drawbridge, into Front-ſtreet, ſix doors above Market-ſtreet, where he has laid in a choice and ſelect parcel of Genuine Medicines, chymical and galenical; alſo a neat and valuable aſſortment of the moſt uſeful Patent Medicines, which may be depended on for their efficacy and genuine quality, which he is determined to ſell at the ſmalleſt profits.

Turlington's Balſam,
Bateman's Drops,
Daffy's Elixir,
Hill's Balſam of Honey,
Britiſh Oil,
Godfrey's Cordial;

Alſo Cook's fever and ague pills, one of which inſtantly cures the ague or fever, which thouſands have experienced; Cook's worm powders, being the greateſt ſpecific ever made uſe of for deſtroying worms in young or old.

The Doctor begs leave to recommend to his friends and the public, in the warmeſt manner, a medicine of his own compoſition, viz.

ESSENCE OF HEMLOCK;

It being the only ſhort and infallible cure for coughs, colds, aſthmas, ſhortneſs of breath, wheezings, conſumptions of the longeſt ſtanding, and all diſorders of the breaſt and lungs; it gently opens the breaſt, and immediately gives liberty of breathing; it moſt effectually allays the tickling which provokes frequent coughing, relaxes the fibres, and thereby enlarges the cavities of the veſſels, and takes away tickling in the aſpera arteria, heals rawneſs and ſoreneſs of the lungs and ſtomach, and cures the hooping cough in children; in ſhort, the Doctor, confident by the moſt undoubted proofs of its ſignal virtues, which he brought to a perfection none can equal, humbly recommends it to the uſe of the afflicted.

October 19th, 1773.

STRAYED OR STOLEN,

From the ſubſcriber, out of Samuel Macelduff's paſture, in Weſt Nantmill townſhip, Cheſter county,

AN iron grey poney, about ten or eleven hands high, branded on the near buttock with a brand unknown; his main hangs naturally to the near ſide, trimmed under the bridle top, a ſmall hurt under the ſaddle, ſhod before with one new ſhoe and an old one, upwards of four years old: He was in very good order at the time. Whoever takes up the ſaid horſe, and ſends or gives notice to Samuel Macelduff, to the ſubſcriber, or to John Biddle at the Indian King in Philadelphia, ſhall have TEN SHILLINGS reward, and if ſtolen, for the thief, TWENTY SHILLINGS, paid by

JOHN SULLIVAN.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED or STOLEN, out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, living in the townſhip of Tredyffrin, Cheſter county, on the 30th of October laſt, a dark bay MARE, about fourteen hands high, and about five years old; ſhe paces and trots, has no white about her, neither brand nor ear mark, the hair of her body commonly turned backwards in the winter, looks croſs or angry if any perſon goes near her, has a remarkable ſmall head, and a lively look. Any perſon apprehending the thief, and ſecuring him in any of his Majeſty's gaols, ſhall have FIVE DOLLARS reward, and FIVE DOLLARS for the mare, with reaſonable charges if brought home, paid by

CHRISTIAN WORKISOR.

November 3, 1773.

FORTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

STOLEN out of the meadow of the ſubſcriber, laſt Friday night, a dark brown MARE; ſhe is near thirteen hands high, and ſeven or eight years old, has no brand, her mane has lately been cut, ſhe has a whitiſh ſpot on her back occaſioned by the ſaddle, one of her hind feet is white near the lower joint, and ſhe is a good pacer. Whoever takes up the ſaid mare, and ſecures her ſo that the owner may have her again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

CONRAD SEIP.
Living near Eaſton.

October 18, 1773.

THREE DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY this morning, from the ſubſcriber, a ſervant man named EDWARD DOHERTY, but very probably may change his name; he is about five feet two inches high, black curled hair, of a dark complexion, wears a black coat, old ſheepſkin breeches, dark coloured ſtockings, and old ſhoes lately half-ſoled, but perhaps may change his cloaths. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervant, and brings him to the ſubſcriber, in Oxford Townſhip, Cheſter County, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

WILLIAM LAW.

October 21ſt, 1773.

TO BE SOLD OR LET,

At a very reaſonable rate,

A LARGE tract of land, ſituate in Auguſta county, in the colony of Virginia, about eight or nine miles from Staunton (the county town) on which ſaid tract is a fine never failing ſtream of ſpring water, never diſcommoded by froſts or freſhes, having ſeveral fine falls within 30 or 40 feet of each other, ſuitable for water works: Alſo another very fine ſtream, ſuitable for ſuch purpoſes, emptying itſelf into Middle river, about fifty yards below the lower Falls, and within half a mile of it is alſo a large body of iron ore, reckoned by the beſt judges to be extraordinary good, with much timber on the ſame land. The whole appears to be an excellent ſituation, as well on account of the good iron ore, the nearneſs and plenty of timber, the falls of the water as other natural advantages for carrying on the moſt ſucceſsful iron works compleatly, to the greateſt advantage, as a like plenty of timber and iron ore on the neighbouring adjoining lands, to be now had at the eaſieſt rates, will be a never failing ſupply to ſuch works in time to come. Eaſy acceſs may be had to a ſea port, as it lies on the trading roads back from Holſton and Green Briar rivers, and is not quite 115 miles down to the next ſea port in Virginia; the extreme cheapneſs of all kinds of proviſion in thoſe parts, recompences well for the ſaid diſtance, and will render any gentleman's undertaking of and erecting iron works there very eaſy and profitable to himſelf, as it alſo lies in the direct way of the trade of iron, for the back parts, where in the new back ſettlements it is moſt wanted. The terms will be made eaſy, and all poſſible encouragement and aſſiſtance given to the undertaker, who on receiving the premiſes will admire the many natural advantages of the ſituation, for ſucceſsfully carrying on iron works there, in the compleateſt manner to the beſt advantage. Further information may be had of the owner John Poage, Deputy Surveyor of Auguſta county aforeſaid, living on the premiſes.

JOHN POAGE.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN AWAY the 21ſt day of the Tenth month (called October) 1773, from the ſubſcriber, living near Cantwell's Bridge, in Newcaſtle county upon Delaware, an Iriſh ſervant man named PATRICK GORE, about 21 years of age, five feet eight or nine inches high, of a thin viſage pale complexion grey eyes and black hair which he ſometimes ties; had on when he went away, a good fur hat, grey coating coat trimed with a figured pewter cap'd button with bone moulds and cat gut eyes, a light coloured cloth jacket without ſleeves, an old white ſhirt with new wriſtbands not ſtitched, a pair of velvet breeches lined with ſhammy, and buttons on the knee-bands, old ribbed worſted hoſe, darned about the heels, and a pair of good neats leather ſhoes, with braſs buckles: As he took with him near 6*l.* in money, it is likely he may change his ſtockings, and ſome other part of his cloathing. He ſpells badly, but writes a good hand, and underſtands figures. It is likely he may endeavour to get to Baltimore Town, Philadelphia, or New-York, and try to get to be clerk, or ſhip himſelf for Ireland, as he came from that country about two years ago. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant and brings him home, or ſecures him in any gaol, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, paid by

ISAAC STARR.

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